



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
25 February 1990

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Komati River Discussed With RSA, Mozambique

Delegates Meet

MB1402163891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1400 GMT 14 Feb 91

[Text] Delegates from South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique are meeting at Pigg's Peak in Swaziland today and tomorrow with a view to signing an agreement on the division of the water in the Komati River.

Our political news staff reports that only water affairs officials are attending the meeting today. The water affairs ministers of the three countries, including South Africa's Mr. Gert Kotze, will attend the meeting tomorrow.

The manager of water resources of the Department of Water Affairs, Mr. Klaus Trebel, told our political news staff that the discussions today centered on two dams that South Africa wants to construct on the Komati River and one of its tributaries, the Lomati River.

Agreement Reached on Project

MB1502153691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1422 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Text] Mbabane Feb 15 SAPA—South Africa [SA], Swaziland and Mozambique are to work together to build two new dams in the Komati River basin, which passes through all three of the states.

This was decided by Swaziland's minister of national resources and energy, Mozambique's minister of construction and water, and South Africa's minister for water affairs and forestry, at a meeting in Swaziland on Friday.

A joint study of the water resources, demands and development potential of the basin would be undertaken before the first phase of development on the Driekoppies and Maguga dams proceeded, according to the Department of Water Affairs.

The study, estimated to take about 12 months, would be financed by South Africa.

The department said the Driekoppies dam, to be built on the Lomati River in South Africa, and the Maguga dam to be built on the Komati River in Swaziland, would provide water supplies for the sub-region.

The Komati and Lomati Rivers in the basin have their headwaters in South Africa. They then enter Swaziland before returning to SA to join the Crocodile River, which finally flows to Mozambique.

Pending the results of the study, it was agreed that a cross-border release of two cubic measures of water per second averaged over a cycle of three days would be maintained in the reach from Kessano Garcia to the confluence of the Sabie River in Mozambique.

An additional interim measure was that South Africa would not construct any new water works with storage capacity in excess of 250,000 cubic metres in the Sabie River catchment area without prior consultation with the parties concerned.

Prime Minister Addresses Talks

MB1602130191 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS
in English 16 Feb p 24

[Report by Ronnie Mamba: "PM Addresses Water Ministers"]

[Text] The Prime Minister Mr. Obed Dlamini says it is vital for Southern African countries to come together in order to sustain each other's economies.

Speaking at the official opening of a meeting of ministers of water resources from Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland at the Protea Hotel in Pigg's Peak yesterday Mr. Dlamini said Southern Africa is a region with a lot of natural resources, and therefore peace and unity should be paramount on its agenda.

He said the period of violence and confrontation is now being transformed into a period of hope and harmonious co existence.

"The process of transition into the new era for Southern Africa is naturally going to be difficult. But with determination and goodwill on all sides, we shall succeed," he said.

The Prime Minister said Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland do not only share borders, but they also share a common heritage, like the many rivers that run through them.

Mr. Dlamini said he particularly welcomed the meeting, which he hopes, would look at the most effective ways of exploiting their resources to the maximum benefit.

The Prime Minister also praised the political foresight of the leaders of both South Africa and Mozambique for making it possible for such a meeting to take place.

He said there was great scope for similar joint ventures and regional cooperation in Southern Africa.

At the same meeting, the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry in South Africa Mr. G.J. Kotze said his country is still committed to the spirit of friendship, cooperation and good neighbourliness.

He said South Africa subscribes to the principle that the three countries should have a reasonable and beneficial use of the Nkomazi river as laid down in the Helsinki rules.

He further promised free supply of water for the irrigation and domestic requirements of Mozambique along the Nkomazi river.

Mozambique Minister of Water and Construction Mr. Joao Salamao appealed for a common policy in the use of water. He said water plays a vital role in the economies of all countries since it involves even power supply.

Cameroon**Biya Receives South African Energy Minister***AB2402215491 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 24 Feb 91*

[Text] This morning Paul Biya, president of the Republic, received Professor David de Villiers, South African minister of mineral and energy affairs and public enterprises. Dr. de Villiers is bringing a message from South African President Frederik de Klerk to President Paul Biya. This meeting deserves to be stressed because this is the first contact established between Cameroon and the Republic of South Africa at this level.

We recall that in his New Year message on 31 December 1989, President Paul Biya stated that the policy of eliminating apartheid begun by Frederik de Klerk was going in the right direction and needed to be encouraged. Since then, and following the release of Nelson Mandela, Frederik de Klerk has shown that he is effectively going in the right direction by opening dialogue with the South African black community and launching a legislative process that is expected to result in the total abolition of all laws that form the basis of the odious apartheid system.

It was in order to encourage Frederik de Klerk to continue in this direction and give him his support that President Paul Biya agreed to receive this morning, for the first time, a member of the South African Government.

Prof. de Villiers, who was an unexpected guest this morning at the Unity Palace, came to brief President Biya on the latest developments in the process of totally eliminating the apartheid system in his country. After the audience, Prof. de Villiers explained that after the upcoming abolition of the last apartheid law, he saw no other obstacle on the road to the integration of the South African Republic into the great family of nations on the continent from which it has been separated for such a long time.

In the difficult economic period confronting most African countries which are often involved in implementing structural adjustment programs, Dr. de Villiers also came to stretch his hands to Cameroon so that in the shortest possible time, businessmen from the two countries can meet and join efforts to set up economic projects. In this regard, it is good to recall that the Republic of South Africa's economy is based on the judicious exploitation of the immense mineral, agricultural, and forestry wealth of its territory. They have also attained development in a certain number of sectors, including a remarkable industrial network through control of their steel industry. This industry, like that of Cameroon, depends mainly on a great number of medium- and small-scale industries supported by larger units of mining and metal processing. The food industry is also one of the backbones of the South African economy.

All these assets make this country, at the dawn of a period when competition will become increasingly stronger among nations, an additional partner to our country. Prof. de Villiers briefed the president of the Republic on all these subjects and expressed the hope to see relations between officials, on the one hand, and businessmen, on the other, further strengthened in the future. It should be explained that Prof. de Villiers was accompanied by the managing director of the Finance and Investment Company and a top civil servant from the South African Foreign Affairs Ministry.

President Paul Biya also received two other special envoys this Sunday morning. The second special envoy he received was 'Umar 'Abd-al-Qadir al-Faqih, Saudi minister of state in charge of public enterprises and general state control. The last special envoy received this morning at the Unity Palace was Mrs. Anne Leahy, Canadian ambassador to Yaounde, who brought a message from Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Biya Receives French Adviser on Africa*AB2402140291 Yaounde Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] This morning Head of State Mr. Paul Biya received Mr. Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, adviser to the French president on African affairs. They discussed current world issues and questions relating to relations between France and Cameroon, economic and commercial questions, and, notably, negotiations between Cameroon and the International Monetary Fund, IMF, which are still long and difficult, according to the French envoy.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] These are difficult and often long negotiations, not only with Cameroon but with all countries who need international assistance. In general, France has defended Cameroon, but we have [words indistinct] and perhaps because we have a tradition and a history. For some time now, Cameroon has been engaged in a difficult and often painful internal reorganization.

We have the current international economic situation with the increasing sharp fall in oil prices and the prices of agricultural raw materials from tropical countries not at their best. All this affects Cameroon; Cameroon is bearing all this at the same time. Therefore, the discussions will be long and difficult, but obviously there must be a solution which I think will be positive. [end recording]

Mr. Jean-Christophe Mitterrand also explained that the current crisis in the Persian Gulf has dealt a heavy blow to all international economic relations, particularly to cooperation between industrialized countries and Africa, but Mitterrand believes France is ready to increase its direct and multilateral aid to Cameroon.

Gabon

RSA Energy Minister Arrives for Talks 22 Feb

*MB2202062691 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] The minister of mineral and energy affairs and public enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, has arrived in Gabon, Central Africa, on a visit.

Dr. de Villiers will hold talks with President Omar Bongo in the capital, Libreville, on possible technological, commercial, and economic cooperation.

Earlier this week the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, warned during a visit to Gabon against prematurely abandoning sanctions against South Africa. Gabon pumps about 10 million tonnes of crude oil a year, making it black Africa's third biggest oil producer.

Dr. de Villiers is expected to travel later to Cameroon.

Received by Officials

*MB2202105491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1035 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 22 SAPA—The minister of energy and mineral affairs and public enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, on Friday [22 February] held talks with senior Gabonese officials in Libreville, Gabon, on promoting closer economic ties.

SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports that the talks centred on the mutually profitable exchange of goods, technology and specialist services in agriculture and minerals.

Later on Friday, Dr de Villiers will meet President Bongo before flying to Yaounde in Cameroon for meetings with senior government representatives and the country's president.

Meets Finance, Agriculture Ministers

*MB2202195791 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] The South African minister of mineral and energy affairs and of public enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, who is on a four day visit to Gabon and Cameroon has held talks with the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Mines, and the Minister of Agriculture in the Gabonese Government.

The talks in the capital Libreville focussed on promoting closer economic ties between the two countries involving a mutually profitable exchange of goods, technology, and specialist services in agriculture and minerals.

Later today, Dr. De Villiers will meet President Omar Bongo before flying to Yaounde for meetings with senior Cameroon Government representatives and President Paul Biya.

Comments on Cooperation

*AB2202215391 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] A South African delegation led by D.J. de Villiers, the minister of energy and mineral resources, arrived in Libreville yesterday to establish contacts with a view to cooperating in the economic and technological fields. What can Gabon expect from cooperation with South Africa [RSA]? This the first question Jean-Valere Mbinamanza asked the South African Minister:

[Begin de Villiers recording in English fading into French translation] There are many compatibilities, many areas where the two countries can cooperate. We need Gabonese products. South Africa, on the other hand, has technology and expertise that we have developed and that we can put to good use in your country. [end recording]

De Villiers also answered another question on the criteria for South Africa's cooperation with other countries:

[Begin De Villiers recording in English fading into French translation] I think that is an important question. Of course, these criteria are the criteria of objectivity that we share in common: namely, stable and democratic countries where free enterprise is authorized. We base our action on these criteria and Gabon is one of these countries. [end recording]

Rwanda

Rebels Launch 'Massive Attack' From Uganda

*EA2202162591 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1115 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] The enemy made a massive attack in the Volcano forest this morning. The Rwandan Armed Forces have very strongly counterattacked. Fighting continues. We remind you that they launched their attacks from positions on the Ugandan side, shelling the communes of Kinigi and Kigombe of the Ruhengeri prefecture with katyushas.

Rebels Pushed to Uganda Border

*EA2202205691 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 22 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] The enemy launched a massive offensive this morning in the Volcano area. From their positions in Uganda, the rebels once again fired katyushas at the communes of Kinigi and Kigombe in Ruhengeri Prefecture. As usual, the response of the Rwandan Armed Forces was very strong. From Ruhengeri, Gaspard Senzoga reports:

[Begin Senzoga recording] [passage omitted] The counterattack took 100 victims from enemy ranks. They abandoned a lot of arms and ammunition to our Armed

Forces. At the end of the day, the cockroaches [inkotanyi] had been pushed up to the border on the Ugandan side of the forest. [end recording]

'Provisional' Casualty Figures

*EA2202220791 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] The prefect of Ruhengeri Prefecture, Charles Nzabagerageza, today chaired the first meeting of the crisis committee at the prefectural level on the war conditions that Ruhengeri Prefecture in particular is experiencing. From Ruhengeri, here are some details from Stanislas Kanyanzira:

[Begin Kanyanzira recording] The committee is in fact drawn from the prefectural Security Council and extends to the sub-prefects, mayors, and some heads of department. The crisis committee requested all communes to make the barriers more efficient [words indistinct] of the population.

The participants of the meeting were also given provisional figures relating to the human and material damage resulting from the rebel attacks in Ruhengeri region. The final toll, which is still very incomplete, reports 25 civilians killed and 57 wounded by the assailants. The damage caused on the few houses has already been estimated at 11 million Rwandan francs. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Habyarimana Meets Zimbabwe's Mugabe; Returns

*EA2202213891 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, is stepping up his contacts with friendly countries. Today the head of state made a day-trip abroad to Zimbabwe. The visit was made within the framework of the excellent relations between the two countries as well as the regular contacts between Presidents Habyarimana and Mugabe.

The head of state left Kigali at 0800 this morning. On arrival two hours later, he was met by his Zimbabwean counterpart, Robert Mugabe. The two then held a private talk for two and a quarter hours. They discussed the situation in Rwanda following the aggression in progress since 1 October of last year and the political and diplomatic efforts made to restore peace in our country and resolve the refugee problem. The latest of these efforts was of course the regional conference on the Rwandan refugee problem held in Dar es Salaam last Tuesday. Presidents Habyarimana and Mugabe discussed the

cease-fire and dialogue. They strongly expressed their wish that all concerned parties make every effort [words indistinct] processes of cease-fire and dialogue.

The president of the Republic was accompanied by Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. They returned to Kigali at 1815.

Zaire

MNL To Fight If No National Conference

*AB2502104791 Paris AFP in French 2229 GMT
22 Feb 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Feb (AFP)—Yesterday Mr. Christophe Gbenye, chairman of the Lumumba National Movement (MNL), stated that his party would continue to fight against the current regime if a national conference were not convened. "The current authority is not qualified to organize such a conference because it no longer enjoys the people's confidence," Mr. Gbenye stated at a news conference in Kinshasa. He added that only a national union government led by the opposition could convene the national conference.

According to the MNL chairman, the national conference will have to elaborate on the electoral law by setting the dates for local, municipal, legislative, and presidential elections. It will also have to set up a constituent committee charged with writing a new constitution to be submitted for referendum. Mr. Gbenye also accused President Mobutu of seeking to divide the opposition by organizing new consultations.

Representation Agreement Signed With World Bank

*AB2502110191 Paris AFP in French 2018 GMT
21 Feb 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Feb (AFP)—Yesterday Mr. Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana, Zairian foreign affairs minister, and Mr. William Grau, the resident World Bank representative, signed a representation agreement to end the UN Development Program's supervision over the World Bank mission in Zaire since 1967.

Mr. Mushobekwa hoped to see the role of the World Bank, Zaire's principal multilateral partner, further strengthened "in the current economic situation, with the hope of signing a program agreement." Mr. Grau hopes that Zaire will take stabilization measures, notably by more rigorously managing the content and quality of public expenditures and by respecting priorities for development.

Ethiopia

Peace Talks With EPLF Open in Washington

EA2202220291 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0900 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and the self-styled Sha'biyyah group [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF] on peacefully solving the problems of the Eritrean autonomous region opened in Washington, D.C. yesterday evening. The current peace talks are chaired by Mr. Herman Cohen, the U.S. assistant secretary of state in charge of African affairs. The U.S. administration is participating as a mediator.

In his opening address, Mr. Cohen advised both parties to pool their efforts in a joint search for constructive ideas that can bring them closer together and help them find a lasting solution to the problems in the Eritrean autonomous region. He also said the U.S. administration would also do its best. He advised both parties to search for alternative ideas as a vital factor in reaching agreement.

Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and leader of the Ethiopian delegation, speaking in his opening address on behalf of the Ethiopian people and Government, thanked the U.S. administration for its goodwill and its role as mediator in the efforts being made to solve the problems of the Eritrean autonomous region. He also stressed that the Ethiopian delegation would make every effort to ensure the success of the current peace talks.

Although similar meetings with the EPLF were held earlier, the current peace talks differ from the earlier ones by virtue of the United States' mediating role and the fact that they will also focus on key solutions to the problems.

The opening ceremony ended with a decision that both parties would attend this evening's meeting with their own agendas and proposals on solutions to the problems. [passage omitted]

Official on 'Favorable Climate'

EA2302191491 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Text] The peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and the self-styled Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF], which were held in Washington, D.C. for two days with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problems in the autonomous region of Eritrea, ended last night. During the peace talks, which were chaired by Mr. Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, the two sides presented, in writing, their separate positions on the issue and gave clarifications on their stances. The meeting ended soon afterwards and after both sides agreed to meet again later at a date to be decided.

It has been learned that while the Ethiopian Government delegation came up with substantial proposals to solve the problem, the EPLF group did not produce any new ideas that differed from their previous ones. In a statement, the team spokesman, [Deputy Prime Minister] Comrade Dr. Ashagre Yigletu, said that to the extent that the meeting has created a favorable climate for discussing proposals for solving the problems, its benefit is evident and its initiative very encouraging. He went on to say that similar goodwill is expected from the EPLF in the efforts being made peacefully to solve the problems.

Rebel Radio on Opening Talks

EA2202123491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front and the Ethiopian Government yesterday began fresh peace talks in Washington, DC. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Herman Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African Affairs. [passage omitted]

Rebel Radio on End of Talks

EA2302204391 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Text] The talks between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Dergue, which resumed in Washington, D.C. on 21 February, ended last night. During the exhaustive peace talks, the EPLF presented the report adopted by the EPLF Central Committee at its fourth regular session. Although the Dergue boasted of great new initiatives, it has just given a different name to the [words indistinct].

Rebels Report 'Large-Scale' Offensive

EA2502091091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace Democracy and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Text] A large-scale offensive campaign has been mounted by the heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] popular army aimed at the total annihilation of the enemy force based in Gonder and Gojam. The liberation of the area has continued with victory after victory. [victory songs and music]

The heroic EPRDF popular army, which is the [word indistinct] of victory for the month of February, began the large-scale offensive campaign for the total annihilation of the enemy forces based in Gonder and Gojam and the liberation of the area on 23 February 1991. Our heroic people's army began the offensive on two fronts. The first one was aimed at the annihilation of the Dergue Army based in Gonder town and its environs, and on the Gonder to Bahir Dar road and its environs, and for the liberation of the whole of Gonder region. The second was from southern Welo across the Blue Nile and into Gojam, aimed at annihilating the enemy force based in Gojam and the liberation of the whole of Gojam.

The offensive campaign, which began on 23 February continued in strength yesterday, 24 February. Our heroic people's army which is the [word indistinct] of February, in its victorious operation crossed the Blue Nile, cutting off eastern Gojam, controlling Dejen and its environs, and advancing to other major towns. Meanwhile, our army engaged in operations in southern Gonder has controlled important enemy (?positions) and has continued marching forward.

The heroic EPRDF army, which is achieving a colorful victory in the current month of February, will without delay continue its operations until the antipeople enemy army based in Gonder and Gojam is completely destroyed. Listeners, we can inform you in advance that we will release the details of the operation as soon as we receive them. [victory songs and music]

Over 115 Government Soldiers 'Out of Action'

EA1902124191 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo
Liberation in Oromo 1000 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Mana-Sibu Province, Asosa Administrative Area—During heavy fighting between the Oromo Liberation Army [OLA] and fascist dergue forces at (Asri-Gurati) on 14 February, government soldiers were forced to retreat shamefully. More than 60 Dergue soldiers were put out of action in the engagement between 0800 and 1100. The heroic OLA and the People's Defense Force killed 35 soldiers and wounded 25. [passage omitted]

In Begi Province, the heroic OLA punished forces of the enslaving Amhara colonial government who came to pillage our people between (Shoro) Market and (Hopa) and has expelled them from the area. In the fighting on 11 February, 55 Dergue soldiers were put out of action with 30 killed and 25 wounded.

Oromo Rebels Inflict 'Heavy Losses' 19 Feb

EA2402173091 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo
Liberation in Oromo 1000 GMT 24 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Asosa Province, Asosa Administrative Area—The heroic Oromo Liberation Army [OLA] has ambushed enslaving Ethiopian colonial government soldiers between Bambesi and (Keshimando) and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in terms of men and material. The Ethiopian colonial government soldiers were punished by the heroic OLA on 19 February 1991.

The enemy force, comprising one battalion of soldiers travelling in five vehicles with another vehicle loading [word indistinct] a ZU-23 was beaten by the OLA in fierce fighting lasting 20 minutes starting at 1500. Six enemy vehicles were destroyed. The ZU-23 was also destroyed by the heroic OLA before it could be used by the enemy and 123 soldiers were put out of action. Of the fascist Dergue forces punished by the heroic OLA, 76 soldiers were killed while 47 others were wounded in the fighting. [passage omitted]

Naval Officers Flee to Yemen, Seek Asylum

EA2002175791 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Eleven members of the Ethiopian naval force have fled to Yemen in a speedboat and requested political asylum. On 13 February, these officers fled in speedboat number 163. The Dergue authorities sent two fighter planes to thwart the act. The planes attempted in vain to sink the boat even after it had reached Yemeni waters.

Yemeni Delegation Arrives With Message on Gulf

EA1902204291 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] This afternoon, brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Presidential Council, arrived in Addis Ababa at the head of a delegation for an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, during which he will meet the Ethiopian president, Mengistu Haile-Mariam. He will deliver to him a message from brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, connected with bilateral relations and developments in the situation in the Arab Gulf region within the framework of continuing our country's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

He was received on arrival by brother Yusuf Ahmad, deputy chairman of the Ethiopian State Council, a number of senior Ethiopian officials, and brother Husayn al-Ghaffari, our country's ambassador in Ethiopia, as well as embassy staff.

Received by Mengistu

EA2102120291 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today received a message from the leader of the Yemeni Republic, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reporter Asefa Seyoum has the details from the State Council.

[Asefa] The message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, which centered on bilateral issues between the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Yemeni Republic and other current issues, was presented to Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam by Mr. Salim Salah Muhammad, member of the Yemeni Republic Presidential Council. The message from the Yemeni leader centered on further strengthening the longstanding relations between Ethiopia and the Yemeni Republic.

After receiving the message, Comrade President Mengistu held discussions with the envoy on wide-ranging and bilateral issues. Among the major issues discussed were the further protection of the mutual benefit and interests of the peoples of the two countries; the strengthening of their relations and friendship in all sectors; and the contribution of their share towards regional peace. The unity of the two

Yemens and the efforts made to further strengthen this unity were also discussed. The emissary pointed out that all Yemenis approve of the firm stand Ethiopia is pursuing towards peacefully solving her problems.

Reiterating Ethiopia's wish for the peaceful resolution of the current crises in the Gulf and the Horn of Africa, Comrade President Mengistu noted that the prevalence of peace in these areas is a decisive factor for the development of the two countries.

Present during the ceremony held at the State Council were: Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; Mr. Salih Muthanna, Yemeni Republic transport and communications minister; and the Yemeni ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr. Husayn al-Ghaffari.

Chad Emissary Meets Mengistu, Delivers Message

*EA2202131491 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today received a special message from Chad. ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY palace reporter Asefa Seyoum has the details:

[Asefa] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today received a message from the leader of the Republic of Chad, President Idriss Deby, delivered by Mr. Mahamat Ali Abdallah, the Chadian deputy foreign minister, during a ceremony at the State Council this afternoon. The message centered on the situation in Chad and the region, but also touched on relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chad.

After receiving the message, Comrade President Mengistu briefed the envoy extensively on relations between the two countries, and on various continental, international, political, and social issues.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; and Mr. (Salim Abdallah Muftaha), the Chadian charge d'affaires in Ethiopia.

Mengistu Holds Talks With EC Director General

*EA2402093091 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] In a ceremony at the National Palace, Comrade President Mengistu briefed Mr. Dieter Frisch [EC director general for development] on cooperation between Ethiopia and the EC. The comrade president noted that Ethiopians highly regard the assistance the EC is giving to Ethiopia's development efforts, particularly for rehabilitating drought victims. He told Mr. Frisch that although Ethiopia is doing everything possible to carry out extensive development activities by using its limited resources and manpower, it is difficult to achieve the desired results in a short time if not assisted by foreign donors like the EC. He expressed the hope that this cooperation would continue. Comrade President Mengistu also briefed the director general on the continuing economic and social construction activities in Ethiopia.

Mr. Dieter Frisch said that the EC admires the fair development activities being carried out in Ethiopia. He also told the comrade president that efforts to peacefully solve the internal problems will not only benefit Ethiopia but will have a bearing in bringing peace and stability to the area. The EC director general said that the EC would continue to give the necessary support and cooperation to assist Ethiopia's development activities. [passage omitted]

Development Aid Agreement Signed

*EA2402173691 Addis Ababa International Service
in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Feb 91*

[Text] An agreement has been signed in the capital, Addis Ababa, between the Ethiopian Government and the EEC. Under the agreement, the EEC will provide 660 million birr to Ethiopia to strengthen its development projects in line with the Lome Four agreement. On behalf of the Ethiopian side, the agreement was signed by Comrade Aklilu Afewerki, minister in charge of the National Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. On behalf of the EEC, the agreement was signed by Mr. Dieter Frisch, the general director of the EEC development sector. Mr. Dieter Frisch said on the occasion that the EEC would be providing similar assistance to Ethiopia in the future.

Mandela, F.W. de Klerk Speak at Press Club**Mandela on Interim Government**

*MB2202125291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1217 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] had called for an interim government ahead of negotiations because it wanted to begin the reconstruction of a law-abiding society as soon as possible, the organisation's Deputy President Nelson Mandela said in Johannesburg on Friday night.

The ANC leader was addressing the Johannesburg Press Club during his first joint appearance with State President F.W. de Klerk on a public platform. The two men were elected newsmakers of the year by the club.

"I fear that the longer we postpone the installation of a government that enjoys the confidence of all sections of our society, so long shall we be condemned to endure this steady drift towards lawlessness, with all the dangers that it entails," Mr Mandela said.

The most effective means of building a law-abiding society, he added, was to cultivate respect for the law.

"The law in our country will only be deserving of respect to the extent that it serves the ordinary citizen and ceases to be a club wielded by the authorities to bludgeon us into submission or deprive us of our rights. This relates directly to the issue of the legitimacy of the incumbent government and its administrative arm. When we say that the incumbent government has no moral right to govern, we say this not to heap insults or offense to anyone."

Obedience to the law should not be based on fear, but rather on respect for the law as the expression of commonly-held societal values and shared goals.

Of his election as one of the two newsmakers of the year, Mr Mandela said: "It is a sign of the times our country is passing through that this year this prize is shared by two people, who trace their respective political ideals to opposing poles on our national political spectrum."

The award signified the growing and visible consensus that has begun to emerge among the overwhelming majority of South Africans, Mr Mandela said.

This consensus was cutting across racial and political affiliations, he added.

"(But) this consensus has to be built up slowly and we have finally arrived at it by a route that was extremely painful and costly to our national resources, among which we must count human lives lost or broken."

The ANC deputy president said perhaps history ordained that the people of South Africa [SA] should pay this high price because it bequeathed to them two nationalisms that dominated the history of 20th century SA.

"These two, African and Afrikaner nationalism, embodied two fundamentally differing perspectives on the character and future of our country."

The majority of South Africans were compelled under pain of imprisonment to reside in the urban areas, and the right to life would be meaningless if it did not translate into an accessible, dependable and free health service.

"Indeed, we would assert that this is the right of every citizen, irrespective of earning power or individual circumstances. "The health of the national should be regarded as a national task rather than an issue subject to the fickle whims of fortune."

South Africa also required a system of equitable, free primary and secondary education and training as well as a system of tertiary education, backed up by strong state support, he said.

The ANC would emphasise the need for a national commitment to secure creative and productive employment for the millions who daily trudge the streets in search of a livelihood.

"Without this, what meaning can we give to the right to security?"

The ANC's commitment to these values, he said, went beyond their impact on the poor and the politically voiceless. It was consistent with the organisation's point of departure that these ideals were universal.

"We have stood up for human dignity, no matter how or by whom it was threatened," Mr Mandela concluded.

De Klerk on Future

*MB2202181091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1752 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—The removal of the threat of communism had made it possible for South Africa to progress more rapidly in its evolutionary process, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Friday night.

"It helped open the way for many of the initiatives over the last 13 months," he said on Friday night during an address at the Johannesburg Press Club where he was presented with the Newsmaker of the Year Award together with ANC [African National Congress] deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Referring to how world events had influenced South Africa, Mr De Klerk said who would have thought nine months ago that the world would today be in the grip of a Middle Eastern war and that world news would be dominated by a previously little-known Arab leader.

"It is too early to predict how these developments will influence South Africa. All that we can say is that wars seldom progress in a manner in which their instigators planned."

There were important underlying forces at work within South Africa which would help to mould the future. There were also forces with which the present and future leaders of the country would have to wrestle.

These were the high birth rate, particularly in the rural areas; the enormous flood of humanity into the urban

areas; the pressure for change; resistance to change; the realities of diversity and the energy locked up within the free enterprise system.

Although the birth rate figures sounded like abstract statistics, they translated everywhere into human deprivation.

"Whatever government may be in power, it will be very difficult for our society to provide adequate social facilities and education for all these new South Africans. Only a dynamic and rapidly growing economy will be able to provide the wealth which we need to address these problems."

Millions of people had been moving from the rural areas into the cities and congested the already strained infrastructures of communities. Backyard shanties had sprung up everywhere and had contributed further to overcrowding and tension. "One of our greatest challenges will be to provide an orderly basis for the reality of urbanisation."

Many people were understandably unsure and even fearful over the future. They were concerned about the safety of their lives and property and the continued existence of their communities, culture and traditions.

"We must explain to them the inescapability and need for change and find ways to create certainty and peace in their hearts."

The government had, over many years, tried to handle the diversities in South Africa in a specific manner.

"Gradually we realised that these efforts could not be reconciled with equally important and urgent political, economic and social realities. At the same time there are many people who seem to think that our population diversity will simply disappear if we close our eyes and pretend it does not exist. This approach is just as unworkable as the approach we have now abandoned."

Free enterprise did not "belong" to any segment or class of society, but it belonged to everybody and generated wealth for all.

"Our task for the future will be to unleash our economy to enable it to generate the wealth we will need for a better life for all South Africans."

Mr de Klerk said while some people may have been born newsmakers, few achieved this status on their own. Time, circumstance and other people all played their parts.

"The forces behind the news are fraught with cross-currents. When things go well, the impression arises easily that it is all plain sailing for the newsmakers. If they misread or ignore the currents, however, they may easily find themselves drawn into the vortex or land on the rock."

Differences Noted

MB2202205691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2048 GMT 22 Feb 91

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Friday night differed sharply on the question of an interim government ahead of negotiations when they for the first time shared a public platform.

In his address to the Johannesburg Press Club Mr Mandela charged it was imperative that the reconstruction of a law-abiding society was incumbent on the creation of an interim government.

"When we say that the incumbent government has no moral right to govern ... we are merely stating a judgement which any democrat must make if he or she subscribes to basic democratic norms.

"It is because of our concern to commence as soon as possible (with) the reconstruction of a law-abiding society that we have called for an interim government.

"I fear that the longer we postpone the installation of a government that enjoys the confidence of all sections of our society, the longer shall we be condemned to endure the steady drift towards lawlessness, with all the danger that entails," Mr Mandela said in response to the rising crime that has afflicted major city centres.

In reply, Mr de Klerk said he took issue with demands for an interim government. "If it means that a government has no democratic base and is cooked up in talks in dark rooms, then I cannot accept that. A new government must come into being in a democratic manner. We must negotiate for a new government. We cannot afford a constitutional vacuum as this will be a recipe for anarchy. We cannot jump from A to Z. However, it does not mean that we cannot talk about new concepts," the state president said.

Mr de Klerk said he did not believe the future of South Africa could be decided merely by the National Party and the African National Congress.

"The total leadership—working together—have to sit at the table to work out a solution. All leaders with conflicting views must be there.

"We need an indaba [meeting] between all the people and leaders—there is no simplistic division as to who represents who. We need a future of shared values," Mr de Klerk said.

The state president went on to repeat an offer to all political forces to come to the negotiation table.

Lebowa Chief Minister Comments

*MB2302131491 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 91*

[Text] The chief minister of Lebowa, Mr. Nelson Ramodike, says the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, and the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, have proved that they are two leaders who can play an important role in bringing about meaningful constitutional changes in South Africa.

Mr. Ramodike congratulated the two leaders on being named as Newsmakers of the Year by the Johannesburg Press Club.

He said that since Mr. Mandela's release from prison, both he and Mr. De Klerk had shown themselves to be leaders with vision who were aiming at a better future for all South Africans.

He said they had set an example of political tolerance, which all leaders should strive for.

Buthelezi on Constitution, Interim Government

*MB2302065791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0212 GMT 23 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—All the people of South Africa, including minority groups, must jointly negotiate a new constitution before a new government can be voted in, says Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a political campaign speech for Inkatha at a mass rally at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto on Saturday [23 February], Mr Buthelezi added: "I do not want to foist a way of government on anybody who is prepared to die to resist it".

He asked fellow black South Africans to seek reconciliation, and to establish a new democracy by negotiating for a mutually acceptable method of government in South Africa "in which even minorities are prepared to be governed the way they are governed". [sentence as received]

"We must end up living under a democracy which unites us... we as black South Africans would never accept the way we were governed under apartheid. We would die rather than accept that way of being governed."

Referring to a "winner-take-all" Westminster electoral system, he said all other systems should be thoroughly explored until a new and acceptable democracy could be worked out for everyone.

"There are great democracies in the world which rest on federal principles, or the democracy in Switzerland which rests on a canton system. All these systems must be explored so that a democracy can be found which everybody in South Africa will accept. There is nothing that justifies the thought that a one-man one-vote system of government in a unitary state, employing a parliamentary democracy in which winner-takes-all politics prevails, is the only God-ordained kind of democracy fit for mankind."

On the present government, Mr Buthelezi said: "We now have a government that says that apartheid is wrong, that there must be equality before the law and the Constitution.

"We have a government which says there must now be justice and that all the values in the black struggle for liberation shall become the values of the future society of South Africa.

"None of our forefathers, none of our martyrs, none of our heroes, would have wanted more than we have today. All they struggled for is the opportunity which we have today."

He strongly felt that the handing over of power to an interim government would not produce the answers needed in South Africa.

"We cannot have an interim government that we do not vote for. If we are going to vote, I say let us vote for a real government."

He urged: "Let us be sure-footed now and in making the transition from apartheid to a just democracy, let us do it right the first time".

Further on Buthelezi Speech

*MB2302193291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1921 GMT 23 Feb 91*

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has reiterated his rejection of the ANC's [African National Congress] demand of a constituent assembly and an interim government ahead of negotiations for a non-racial democratic South Africa.

He was addressing hordes of IFP supporters on Saturday at a peace rally at Soweto's Jabulani Amphitheatre.

The IFP supporters, armed with so-called traditional weapons, roared their disapproval when Chief Buthelezi asked them if they needed a constituent assembly and an interim government as demanded by the ANC.

South Africa's anti-apartheid organisations, including the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], have demanded the installation of a constituent assembly and an interim government ahead of negotiations for a non-racial democratic South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi also said the IFP and the ANC had agreed that township residents would not be intimidated by other political organisations for paying rent. The agreement was reached between the IFP and the ANC at a historic meeting in Durban last month, he said.

Midway through his address to the IFP supporters, Chief Buthelezi introduced some 30 black town councillors to the crowd. He then joined the councillors to pose for pictures. Organisers of the event said the councillors represented various town councils.

Chief Buthelezi also asked the crowd to observe a minute's silence in tribute to the 17 IFP supporters killed last month in an ambush near Pietermaritzburg.

"As you assemble in this stadium, they are being buried today in Pietermaritzburg," he said.

Some IFP supporters, partly dressed in animal skins, performed for the crowd. They were backed up by drum majorettes. Scores of youths, dressed in khaki uniforms and black berets, formed a guard of honour inside the stadium.

At the end of the event, the IFP supporters broke into several groups and marched through the streets of Soweto, chanting party slogans. They wore red headbands and brandished red/white/black/green/gold Inkatha flags.

Township residents stood at street corners to watch the procession.

Security was tight with members of the South African Defence Force, South African Police and municipal policemen noticed inside and outside the stadium and the entrances. A police helicopter occasionally hovered overhead to monitor the situation.

No scuffles were noticed and organisers of the event described it as peaceful.

Ciskei Coup 'Cover-Up' for Covert Operation

*MB2202161491 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 22-28 Feb 91 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "FAKE! Ciskei Coup A Cover-Up"]

[Text] The Ciskei 'coup' of two weeks ago was not a coup at all but a major cover up attempt to conceal a sinister and highly secret military operation.

Part of the operation may have included plans to wipe out Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation MK; ANC military wing] cadres in the Mdantsane township near East London and install a government in the homeland hand-picked by Pretoria.

The existence of the shadowy military group, believed to be linked to the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) and involving SADF [South African Defense Force] men, was uncovered with the discovery of a massive arms cache in Bisho.

According to Ciskei Defence Force [CDF] intelligence officer Lieutenant Ntantiso Kleinbooi, the cold blooded killings of February 9 were part of the cover up and were aimed at silencing all those who knew of the covert operation. Ciskei military ruler Oupa Gqozo boasted at the time of the attempted "coup" that he had ordered the killings.

Charles Sebe and Mangwane Guzana were also said to have been lured into a trap and killed to add weight to official Ciskei claims that an attempted coup had been staged.

Kleinbooi, who has been accused by Gqozo of participating in the "attempted coup" is currently on the run after escaping arrest on February 9.

Reports of the cover up come against the background of increasing mass resistance in the homeland with civil servants having embarked on a near-total stay-away for almost a week now. Telecommunications and hospital services are reported to have been severely disrupted. Strikers are demanding Gqozo's resignation.

There also appears to be growing dissension in the ranks of the CDF with reports of high-ranking officers calling on the military ruler to quit his post.

Gqozo's lifeline remains the SA [South African] government and the SADF.

The existence of the the secret military unit run by three white men and Gqozo, was not known to the CDF until a CDF intelligence officer Warrant Officer Vuyo Melane found an arms cache in one of the houses, Number 14, in the ministerial complex in Bisho. Number 14 was also the headquarters of a "research" organisation.

Melane informed the head of military intelligence in Ciskei, Lieutenant-Colonel Z.B. Zantsi, who accompanied by Lieutenant Kadefunwa Qamata, investigated the report. A stockpile of surface to air missile launchers, AK-47 rifles and RPG7 rocket launchers were found at Number 14.

Qamata was found dead in a dam near the military base this week. Although official Ciskei reports alleged he committed suicide, forensic tests showed that he had been shot. Kleinbooi was one of the officers summoned to the base by Col. Zantsi to inspect the weapons found in Number 14. While at the military base where the arms were removed to, an estimated 40 soldiers fired on Kleinbooi and other officers who were about to inspect the arms cache.

Reports of the cover-up take on a sinister meaning when viewed against the repeated rumours in recent weeks of covert operations being planned in Ciskei, involving both the CDF and SADF.

The SADF has built up a strong presence in King William's Town over the past few weeks. On February 9 it moved into Ciskei at Gqozo's request and has been there ever since.

The SADF has also been guarding Gqozo's home.

Rumours of an operation to wipe out MK cadres prompted ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela to question Gqozo about the claims.

Ciskei has refused to comment on the claims saying it would be irresponsible to comment on matters of security.

Ciskei Denies 'Cover-Up'

*MB2302070791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0021 GMT 23 Feb 91*

[Text] Bisho Feb 22 SAPA—The Ciskei government on Friday [22 February] denied newspapers reports alleging

that a coup attempt in the area on February 9 was a cover-up following the discovery of an arms cache at a house in Bisho.

A Council of Ministers spokesman, Dr H. Kayser, denied the allegations about the abortive coup and said the truth would be revealed in an open court.

He said any government in the world had the right to establish a covert and secret intelligence service to ensure the security of the state and its citizens. "To imply that such a service was sinister and abnormal would be totally irresponsible of officers given the positions of trust they held in the government", he said.

A security force does not have "arms caches", but legitimate arms storage facilities, he added.

ANC, Inkatha Set Up Joint Peace Committee

*MB1902072891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] There is new hope that peace could be closer between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha. As Carmel Rickard reports, this follows lengthy meetings well into last night by top delegations from both sides:

[Begin Rickard recording] A joint peace implementation committee has been set up by the ANC and Inkatha to ensure last month's peace agreement wins widespread acceptance and support. The decision to establish the committee was taken last night during a meeting of top ANC and Inkatha representatives which lasted almost five hours. Reading a joint statement after the Durban meeting, Inkatha Chairman Frank Mdlalose said they had also looked at flashpoints such as Umgababa, Dwedwe, and Kwashange. They called on supporters and members of both sides to exercise restraint. He also urged local leaders in areas where problems might arise to exercise responsibility and to get in contact with each other to address problems together. Analysts have been calling for some mechanism to ensure the agreement was popularized and implemented, and the new body will do just that. [end recording]

Businesses Asked for 'Urgent' Aid

*MB2002145591 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha have asked for urgent economic help from big business [as heard] in Natal. They want the cash to assist with the peace process set in motion by a top level meeting between the two organizations in Durban last month. Carmel Rickard has more:

[Rickard] Inkatha's National Chairman Frank Mdlalose and southern Natal Convener of the ANC Jacob Zuma have made an appeal for funds and other help from the business community. Speaking at an IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] forum this afternoon, Mdlalose said it was essential that business supports the peace initiative. Business could help by

ensuring the peace message—to lay down arms and tolerate each other—reached as many people as possible with notices on the factory floor and in shops, for example. He also urged the creation of more jobs saying people with work would not have time for violence.

Finally, he and Zuma asked business for contributions to a joint fund for reconstruction. They said reconciliation would not be enough unless peoples' homes were rebuilt as well, which needed more funds than the organizations could muster on their own.

Businesses React 'Positively'

*MB2202174091 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 22 Feb 91*

[Text] Organized business in Natal has reacted positively to this week's call by the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha for help in spreading the peace message. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] Members of the Natal-KwaZulu Business Forum have been urged to publicize and promote, in every way possible, the Inkatha-ANC peace agreement. The Business Forum reaction was released this afternoon in response to this week's call by the ANC and Inkatha for business to help in a variety of ways in ensuring the peace agreement works. Durban Chamber of Commerce president, Kevin Horam, said the Forum recognized the support and help needed from business if the agreement is to filter down to those involved in the violence. He said it was inevitable that those who had suffered through the loss of family members and the destruction of homes would be suspicious at first of any agreement. He also said business would add its weight to the funding set aside by government for reconstruction in the area.

Mandela, De Klerk Head Talks on Education

*MB2502072891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0716 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 25 SAPA—A 27-member ANC delegation led by Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela met the State President Mr F W de Klerk and his education ministers at Tuynhuys on Monday morning to discuss a unitary education system.

Among those accompanying Mr Mandela were the head of the organisation's Education Department Mr John Samuels, education expert Mrs Sheila Sisulu, the principals of the University of the Western Cape and Peninsula Technicon Prof Jakes Gerwel and Mr Franklin Sonn.

Assisting the state president in the talks is the Minister of Education and Training Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, the Minister of National Education Mr Louis Pienaar and their respective deputy ministers Mr Piet Marais and Dr Theo Alant.

The directors general of the two departments are also present.

The meeting follows an earlier postponement when a memorandum sent to the government on the desirability for a single education system was to have been discussed.

Today's talks are open-ended in terms of time although it is understood that the parties plan to speak for at least 2-1/2 hours.

They are yet to decide whether a statement to the media will be issued at the conclusion of today's talks.

Inkatha, Bophuthatswana Talks 'Very Successful'

MB2302062291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2216 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—The ruling party of Bophuthatswana met on Thursday [21 February] with the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in Ulundi in what was described as the first in a series of meetings between the two organisations.

A statement from Bophuthatswana's public relations agency on Friday described the talks between the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party and the IFP as "very successful".

Similar meetings between the two parties were planned for the future, the statement said.

ANC, Inkatha Leaders To Visit War-Torn Areas

MB2102121691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1107 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] Durban Feb 21 SAPA—Leaders of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the ANC [African National Congress] are to visit the war-torn Umgababa and Ndwedwe areas again next month to emphasise the peace accord signed by these organisations in Durban last month.

SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports that IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said he and the chairman of the southern Natal region of the ANC, Mr Jacob Zuma, would address residents of Umgababa on March 1.

He said a similar meeting would be held at the home of Chief Mzonjani Ngcobo, of Ndwedwe, on March 4.

Delegations of the ANC and the IFP toured the two areas on Monday, but could not meet Chief Philbert Luthuli of Umgababa who reportedly fled the area about two months ago.

Government Says ANC Caching Arms in Transkei

MB2402112591 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 24 Feb 91 p 4

[Report by political correspondent David Breier:
"Rumpus Over Alleged 'Kei Cover for MK'"]

[Text] South African Government sources say that the African National Congress [ANC] is persisting with a secret project to cache military hardware in Transkei despite the suspension of the ANC's armed struggle.

They claim that weapons are still being hidden in remote areas and in private houses in Transkei despite last week's accord between the ANC and the Government clarifying aspects of the ANC's suspension of armed actions.

And the ANC may be planning to move its military headquarters from Lusaka to Umtata, they add.

The ANC and the Government have issued conflicting interpretations of the latest agreement.

ANC spokesmen say nothing will change as far as its arms and men are concerned, while the Government says that the plan to bring arms and cadres into the open.

Training

The ANC insists it is still entitled to give conventional military training to its cadres outside South Africa while the Government says the agreement does not allow for the recruitment of people for military training here or abroad.

Security and other Government sources expressed deep concern this week that the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation] was using Transkei's officially independent status to help cover this operation.

But the claim was dismissed by Major-General Bantu Holomisa chairman of Transkei's military council who himself has established a close rapport with the ANC.

"There is no such thing," General Holomisa told THE SUNDAY STAR. He said that if such an arms buildup did occur, it would have been picked up by South Africa's sophisticated intelligence. "South Africa has not lodged a complaint," he added.

"Transkei has signed a non-aggression pact with South Africa which we support fully," he said.

General Holomisa described South African Government sources who made the allegations on condition of anonymity as a "frustrated lot" with "a mischievous programme."

"The whole report can be classified as nothing but a propaganda ploy by some people whose image is about to hit the ground," he added.

He heaped scorn on the suggestion that the ANC would move its headquarters from Lusaka to Umtata.

"Why are they buying a R[and]20-million building in Johannesburg?" he asked.

Concern

However, according to security sources in South Africa, State President F.W. de Klerk is also concerned over the continued ANC use of Transkei for weapons caches despite the suspension of armed actions.

They said Mr. de Klerk alluded to this recently in his statement following the latest agreement with the ANC when he said: "Illegal actions, within South Africa or beyond its borders, will be dealt with firmly. These include caching arms and mustering forces on our borders."

Security sources said they believed the ANC had embarked on a shrewd strategy to use Transkei independence when it suited their purpose, but to ignore it when it did not.

The recent agreement with the Government precluded MK from training inside South Africa and from the infiltration of men and material. But as Transkei was technically independent according to the Government's own definition, it would not be covered by this undertaking.

However, when it came to moving men and material from Transkei into South Africa, security forces believe the ANC might choose to ignore Transkeian independence.

The issue was leading to further tensions between South Africa and Transkei, the first homeland to gain independence. Relations between the two have grown worse since General Holomisa's military takeover.

He insists that last year's abortive coup in Transkei was launched from South African soil. A South African [SA] investigation into his allegations has not yet been published.

Delay

Continued wrangling between the SA Government and the ANC over security issues has delayed the release of political prisoners and indemnity for exiles which in turn has slowed down the negotiation process.

However, Government sources this week still believed a multi-party conference could be held during the first half of this year.

Planners believe this conference will discuss the structure of negotiations for a new constitution and broad constitutional principles as well as internal arrangements at government level.

They predict that effort will be spent the rest of this year getting other political groups to participate, including the Pan Africanist Congress, which has refused to take part, and the Conservative Party which is keeping its options open.

ANC Members Thought To Kill Inkatha Supporter

*MB2502125291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1220 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Text] Durban Feb 25 SAPA—An Inkatha supporter was killed and four others were injured after fighting broke out between Inkatha Freedom Party members and a group of people, believed to be ANC [African National Congress] followers, in Empangeni on Sunday [24 February] night.

The deputy commissioner of the kwaZulu Police, Brig Siphso Mathe, said five Inkatha supporters were attacked by a group of people thought to be African National Congress followers after an Inkatha reportback meeting at Esikhawini on Sunday.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported the chairman of the ANC northern Natal

region, Mr Willis Mchunu, said on Monday his organisation was aware of the renewed violence at Esikhawini, Ngwelezane, Ntambanana, Vutshini and Mandeni/Isithebe.

He said the local ANC and Inkatha leadership would hold a meeting with police at Empangeni on Monday to review the situation.

ANC's Hani Refuses To Serve Under Malan

*MB1902104791 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 19 Feb 91 p 3*

[Report by Tim Cohen: "Hani Says He Will Never Serve Under Malan"]

[Text] Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] chief of staff Chris Hani said yesterday he would refuse to serve under Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Reacting to Malan's comment that MK would never be part of the SADF [South African Defence Force], Hani said a future government would decide on the make-up of the armed forces. He also did not think he would be in a position in a future government where Malan would be working under him.

He said the government/ANC [African National Congress] working group on the armed struggle would continue to meet to thrash out issues not fully resolved by last week's accord.

The ANC announced on Friday [15 Feb] it had agreed to halt the infiltration of MK cadres and equipment, while government agreed to recognise its members' right to belong to MK and the ANC's right to peaceful protest.

Hani said yesterday the "paragraph three" committee, established in terms of the Pretoria Minute, would continue meeting. It would primarily discuss two of the as yet unresolved issues: the possible arrest of MK members for possession of unlicensed firearms, and the ANC's defence units.

Hani said the ANC, which would not tolerate intimidation, was forced to organise defence units because of the actions of the security forces.

ANC's Hani Says Military Wing Not To Disband

*MB2502073691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Text] The chief of staff of the military wing of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Chris Hani, says Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK] [Spear of the Nation - ANC Military Wing] will not disband until a nonracial and democratic South Africa has been created.

Speaking at a funeral in Garankuwa in Bophuthatswana of ANC member Mr. Bagana Mathews Mokoena, Mr. Hani said MK would continue with the recruitment of members inside the country despite the agreement reached with the government on the suspension of the arms struggle. ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and his wife also

attended the funeral, which was closely monitored by the Bophuthatswana Police and Defense Force.

Labor Threatens To 'Withdraw' From Parliament

*MB2002162891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1551 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 14 SAPA—If parity on pensions and in other fields was not made in this budget, the Labour Party would selectively withdraw from Parliament, the minister of health services and welfare in the House of Representatives, Mr Chris April said on Wednesday [20 February].

Speaking during the party appropriation debate, Mr April said that he could no longer go back to his voters with nothing but promises when what was needed was money.

The government had decided in principle that there should be parity in old age pensions six years ago but this had still not occurred. It looked as if the government was not prepared to back its commitment to dismantle apartheid.

Not one house or school was put up in the year since the announcement of a R2 billion [rand] fund to eliminate housing and education backlogs, he said.

There was still a disparity between the money spent on education for white, coloured and black children. There were more than 400 old age homes for whites while there were only 40 for coloureds, who had to make do with smaller pensions.

"We are tired of being told we must be patient. We are tired of saying there are no funds for housing, education and welfare. There is money for whites, but there is no money for us."

If sufficient funds for housing and education were not allocated to the House of Representatives, and there was no parity of pensions in the budget, the Labour Party [LP] would review its participation in the parliamentary process. The LP would suspend its parliamentary participation and would withdraw from sitting on joint committees.

Civic Association To Step Up Action Campaign

*MB2302122791 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
22 Feb 91 p 3*

[Report by Don Seokane: "Talks Fail, Now CAST Calls for Action"]

[Text] The Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal [CAST] is to intensify its mass action campaign after its meeting with the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs failed to resolve the electricity crisis.

CAST assistant general secretary Mr. Cas Coovadia yesterday said Mr. Hernus Kriel insisted during the meeting that 75 percent of the electricity arrears must be paid before power could be restored in the affected townships.

Coovadia said CAST had proposed that the Government should finance services for a month, during which a joint committee could determine an affordable flat rate.

Coovadia said Kriel rejected the proposal.

However, agreement in principle was reached on the "one city, one tax base" concept and on the creation of separate accounts into which service payments would be made once the problem had been resolved.

Meanwhile, the electricity and water supply to Munsieville, Krugersdorp, will be discontinued on March 4 if the rent boycott continues.

Munsieville town clerk Mr. Ryaan van Vuuren said night soil removal services would also not be rendered.

Munsieville owes Krugersdorp Council more than R90,000 [rand].

Orde Boerevolk Threatens New Use of Violence

*MB2302123591 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 23 Feb 91 p 14*

[Report by Adam Gordon and Susan Smuts: "'Ignored' Ordee Boerevolk Threatens Violence"]

[Text] The right-wing Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer People—OB] yesterday threatened to reverse their decision to suspend violence if the Government continued to ignore the demands of right-wing groups.

The warning came in a press release handed out by OB deputy leader Coenraad Vermaak at the Johannesburg Magistrate's court appearance of four right-wingers facing terrorism charges.

Mr. Vermaak said: "We have repeatedly stated the referendum over a Boer Republic [Boerstaat] must be negotiated before a new national constitution can be spoken of.

"It is now clear to us that the Government is not taking the Boerstaat movements into consideration.

"If the Government goes ahead with constitutional negotiations without consulting groups such as the Boerestaat Party, the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Die Oranje Werkers [Orange Workers], Die Transvaalse Separatiste [Transvaal Separatists], Die Boere Vryheidsbeweging [Boer Freedom Movement], Die Afrikaanse Volkswag [Afrikaner National Watch] and the Orde Boerevolk, then the Orde Boerevolk would have no other choice but to end the suspension of violence.

"The Orde Boerevolk will conclude that all democratic doors have been closed."

A separate press release, consigned by OB deputy leader H. Bredenhann and terrorism accused Leonard Veenendaal, said the OB would have no choice but to call for a hunger strike by all rightwingers in custody if their demands were not attended to.

They said OB leader Piet "Skiet" ["The Trigger"] Rudolph, on his 12th day of a hunger strike, was in a "very bad condition ... (and) the Government would be held responsible if he died."

—Two cases involving OB members were yesterday postponed in the Johannesburg magistrate court.

Leonard Veenendal (24), Daryl Stopforth (23), Craig Barker (21) and Arthur Archer (21), who appeared on five counts of terrorism asked for postponement to April 1 pending the result of their application for political amnesty.

In a separate case, an extradition hearing involving Mr. Veenendal, Mr. Stopforth and Horst Klentz (52) in connection with an explosion in Namibia in 1989, was postponed to May 23.

Mr. Klentz did not appear as he is being held under section 29 of the Internal Security act.

All the men are being held in custody.

Defense Minister: No Change in National Service

MB2202104491 Johannesburg SABA in English
0848 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Text] Benoni Feb 22 SABA—The national service system will stay as it is, the Minister of Defence Gen Magnus Malan said on Friday [22 February].

Addressing the advisory board for national servicemen and their dependants, he said there was no intention to reduce national service now. The national service system was the matrix for the citizen force and the commandos of the future.

National service was reduced from two years to one from January last year.

Following the political changes in South Africa people had begun to question the necessity of national service.

"The principle is simple: No nation gambles with its safety. Training and preparation for tomorrow, for other years, ... is the SADF's [South African Defense Force] watchword."

Much water had still to pass under the bridge before a new constitution came into being. Until then the present rules applied.

SACP's Kasrils on Criticism of Mass Action

MB2402111091 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 24 Feb 91 p 24

[Article by Ronnie Kasrils, South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress official: "An ANC Fugitive Hits Back"]

[Text] [SUNDAY TIMES Editor] Ken Owen claims that majoritarian views are undemocratic, that my views constitute a threat to negotiations and that mass action will result in the collapse of those negotiations. He uses poor logic and misrepresentation.

He accuses me of complaining that negotiations take up the time and energy of the ANC [African National Congress] leadership. The point that Mandla Khuzwayo and I were making in the Work in Progress (WIP) article which provides the focus of Owen's attack is that the ANC needs

to develop a correct balance between the time devoted to negotiations and the building of a strong organisation.

Numerous commentators have said that the ANC's major weakness is the state of our organisational structures.

It is clear to me, and to many others, that unless we have a strong and effective organisation our position in negotiations, and in every other way, is going to be weakened.

For this reason it is accepted within the ANC—at National Executive Committee level in fact—that the leadership needs to be involved in building our organisation as well as in negotiations.

Owen accuses me of being "bitterly hostile to compromise." He portrays me as a dangerous force waiting in the wings to suppress democratic rights through mass action. This could not be further from the truth. My whole life has been a struggle for democracy and non-racialism in this country against an inhuman government.

I support the negotiating process for a peaceful transfer of power, and in fact helped draft the ANC's resolution on the suspension of the armed struggle. If my comrades and I are waiting for anything, it is our indemnity which the government has promised but as yet has failed to deliver.

In the WIP article, we were trying to develop an understanding of the balance between negotiations and mass struggle. This link is not something that belongs to any "faction of the ANC." It is fully in accordance with the democratic decisions of the ANC conference and the views of Deputy President Mandela and the rest of the leadership.

For example, in explaining the resolutions to a mass meeting after the ANC conference, Nelson Mandela said the following: Conference ... concluded that it was important for the ANC to maintain a correct balance between the various aspects of our strategy and tactics. Mass mobilisation, mass action ... still constitute vital elements of that strategy and must therefore be maintained."

A few weeks after the conference, at a meeting of the postal workers union, Nelson Mandela in referring to the government stated: "It seems the power of logic is insufficient ... let them feel the power of the people." These quotes show that there is no difference between our position and that of Nelson Mandela, or any other section of the ANC.

Mass struggle has forced the National Party to the negotiation table. The government's delays in implementing the Pretoria Minute demonstrate that if that pressure is removed for even a second it is quite prepared to take the gap and renege on agreements they have already signed.

Mass pressure and action is not a bludgeon to beat F.W. de Klerk back from the path of negotiations, but rather the only way to ensure that he negotiates in good faith.

I am also accused of wanting "the ANC to triumph in negotiations." On that charge I plead guilty. I did not join the ANC because I want the National Party to be victorious.

In our WIP article we did not discuss the question of majoritarian democracy. But as Ken Owen imputes certain views to me, he deserves a reply. He says that majoritarian democracy will necessarily lead to "totalitarian socialist rule."

Yet the Westminster system in Britain is majoritarian, as are those in the U.S. and Germany. The party that gets the most votes becomes the government and rules the country.

Is Owen arguing that these systems are undemocratic? Why should we be accused of being sinister because we demand a similar system of government.

In fact there is no democratic parliamentary system that is not based on majority rule. The ANC accepts that there should be limitations on the power of the government. That is why we accept the need for a bill of rights.

What we don't accept is that a minority party or group, which has lost an election, should be able to govern.

The reason the National Party wants minority rights is that it knows it will lose any democratic election, yet it still wants to be able to govern. That is undemocratic in anyone's terms.

On the question of freedom of speech, Owen lumps my views together with those of Raymond Suttner. I can only presume that because we are both communists, we are expected to hold exactly the same opinions on all issues. I will let Suttner defend his own views.

Ken Owen allows for the possibility that I might be as gentle as a kitten. Whatever the truth of this, I would like to assure him that while I often disagree with what he says, I am prepared to defend to the death his right to say it.

Deputy Minister Wessels on Antiapartheid Stand

MB2302122491 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
22 Feb 91 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ismail Lagardien: "Why Apartheid Hurts Minister"]

[Text] Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Leon Wessels, who apologised for apartheid in Parliament this week, yesterday told SOWETAN how he had come to see the light.

Wessels said in an interview in Cape Town yesterday that his apology for apartheid stood.

He said he had no problem with saying he was sorry for the hurt and displacement which millions of black South Africans suffered under apartheid.

Wessels said he did not convert overnight.

He first realised that apartheid was wrong when he visited unrest areas in 1985, when he was the deputy Minister of Law and Order.

"It was in Munsieville in 1985, where I met ordinary black people under the threat of forced removal.

"I saw the squalor and the hurt and suffering .. It was then that I decided that we had gone wrong," he said.

Wessels had in the past six years also frequently met Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev. Frank Chikane of the South African Council of Churches.

In his discourse with the two church leaders (to name but two) he found profound hope and honesty.

He explained that he regularly visited shebeens in poverty-stricken townships and was amazed at the amount of "goodwill" and camaraderie among black people against pernicious laws such as the now abolished Influx Control and the Group Areas Act.

During the historic apology in Parliament on Wednesday [20 February], Wessels said: "Apartheid was a terrible mistake that blighted our land.

"With the benefits of hindsight we now know that we have hurt our fellow-countrymen.

"The only manner to successfully build our joint future is if we are, inter alia, brutally frank and honest about the past.

"We had failed to listen to the laughing and the crying of our people.

"That must never happen again. I am sorry for having been so hard of hearing for so long. So indifferent."

Wessels's formal apology comes within days of a refusal by State President F.W. de Klerk to apologise for apartheid.

De Klerk said in a television interview last Sunday night that his party were constantly in search of just solutions and suggested that an apology was unnecessary.

Student Leader Warns Disruptions 'Reactionary'

MB2402162491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1605 GMT 24 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) president, Andile Mngxitama, says class boycotts and renewed disruption of schooling by teachers and pupils throughout the country would put black education decades behind that of other national groups.

Mr Mngxitama called on black students to act with care and vigilance and "avoid doing unto ourselves what the enemy would do unto us".

"We condemn the actions of a section teachers which would have the same effect the racist regime would do to the downtrodden. The increasing vandalism and breakdown of discipline in schools are reactionary," he said.

He warned students against those people, he said, were using pupils to further their "twisted" objectives.

"We should be careful not to be partners in the ongoing Verwoerdian campaign of keeping black people illiterate", he added.

Free Political Action 'Still Not in Sight'

MB1902112591 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
19 Feb 91 p 4

[Report by Ismail Lagardien, political correspondent:
"Freedom Still Not in Sight Yet—ANC"]

[Text] Freedom of association and the right to assemble are still not in sight, despite Government's undertaking to loosen up the political process in South Africa, according to the ANC [African National Congress].

In the eight months between June last year and February this year, almost a thousand gatherings around the country have been dispersed by police.

There were 31 gatherings at Merafe Hostel on August 16, 17 and 18 which were broken up.

"This is a clear indication of how far we are from a climate of free political action which Government should have delivered by now," the ANC's spokesman for information Mr. Saki Macozoma said yesterday.

According to the Ministry of Law and Order, on February 1—when movements around the country staged protest marches around the country in protest against the opening of Parliament—87 marches were allowed and only eight were refused.

The next highest figure of marches or gatherings that were dispersed on any single day are: eight at the Tladi squatter camp on September 9; seven in Port Elizabeth on August 6 1990; seven in Kutloanong on November 4 and six at Jabulani on August 8.

FIDA Backs Call For Referendum on Sanctions

MB2302064291 Johannesburg SABA in English
2102 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SABA—The Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (FIDA) said on Friday [22 February] it would welcome a referendum on the issue of sanctions.

South Africa's ambassador designate to the United States, Mr Harry Schwarz, earlier this week called for a referendum to establish whether the majority of South Africans accepted economic sanctions.

FIDA's Mr John Gogotya said in a statement he would like, however, to see such a referendum extended to the black states and homelands as they were also affected by sanctions.

"As the figure of unemployment escalates in South Africa as a result of retrenchments, so it increases in the neighbouring states who have a large percentage of their work-force employed in South African industries. The interrelation of these countries' economies with that of South Africa means inevitably a downswing in theirs. It is clear therefore that sanctions are as harmful to their people as to South Africans."

Mr Gogotya said FIDA had no doubt that the majority of South Africans rejected sanctions, especially those who were disadvantaged through apartheid.

"We reject the opportunist politics of those leaders, who are calling for sanctions. Their persistence in the face of the suffering of the people proves that they will stop at nothing to satiate their hunger for power.

"FIDA wishes to reiterate its solidarity with all those forces and individuals who are increasingly speaking out in rejection of all forms of abuse of the people. The people are tired of being the victims of ruthless power-seeking," said Mr Gogotya.

South African Press Review for 23 Feb

MB2302092491

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

State Should Not Start 'Beating Their Breasts' About Apartheid—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 February in a page 6 editorial says "it is a pity that it has taken the National Party so long to realise the terrible harm caused to people of colour. It was not as if the National Party wasn't told of the suffering that apartheid was causing, of the destructive effects it had on people who were relegated to second-class citizenship in the land of their birth." "However, we don't think that members of the government should start beating their breasts about the sinful policies of the past." "The best thing to do is to ensure that the policy that is being substituted is not only fair, honest and nonracial, but will protect the country from having a government that will make life as unbearable for the Whites as apartheid was for people of colour."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Should Not Exonerate Magnus Malan—"The latest disclosures of SADF [South African Defense Force] intrigue and deceit in the Auditor-General's report on the Special Defence Fund should prompt President de Klerk to review his exoneration of the Minister of Defence, General Malan, from political responsibility in the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] scandal," states Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 February in a page 6 editorial. "If President de Klerk believes that a stable, democratic South Africa can be built on so rotten a foundation, morally and legally, with the trusted institutions of national defence defying the law and fiscal discipline in brazenly contemptuous fashion, he is misleading himself and the country."

South African Press Review for 25 Feb

MB2502095791

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

General Loss of Control By National Party—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 24 February in its page 20 editorial states: "This is a time of

general loss of control by the Nationalist Government, during which large areas of the country have become ungovernable, government rents cannot be collected, crime and disorder wash across the land, and all things are insecure and uncertain; therefore it is perhaps not surprising that a judge of the Supreme Court should find that elements of the armed forces have slipped entirely out of the control of the State President, the Minister of Defence and even the country's most senior military officer." Who knows what "rogue elements" exist in the South African Defense Force since "neither the auditor-general, nor a judicial commission can discover, where the military budget goes? Under these circumstances, the desperation with which General Magnus Malan clings to his ignorance, fighting off all efforts to get to the truth, takes on a sinister aspect."

SUNDAY STAR

Mandela Must Condemn 'Bully-Boys'—"It is of course Mr Mandela's right—and duty to stand by the wife" during her trial for the alleged kidnapping and assault of Stompie Sepei, says the page 12 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 24 February. But "the events of the past two weeks—the disappearance of accused, the vanished witness, the unruly crowds, the aura of fear—cry out for condemnation. It is obvious that Mr Mandela, unlike the Winnie Mandela Support ad hoc Committee is not entirely happy with the situation, for in the text of a speech handed to the press before a banquet on 22 February, he wrote: 'I wish to use this platform to condemn unreservedly the bully-boy tactics of those who have come to demonstrate their support for my wife, Comrade Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, during her court appearances.' We believe this is the real Mandela talking, but sadly he left this condemnation out of the speech he delivered before the world's press. Now he needs to repeat this openly and often so those bully-boys get a loud and clear message that their behaviour will not be tolerated in a new South Africa."

THE STAR

'Anarchy' in Metropolitan Government—The resignation of two more Johannesburg councillors "suggests an interesting trend in metropolitan government—anarchy,"

states a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 February. It is partly because of the "growing feeling of irrelevancy in the present system as the country reforms." "The trend really began years ago and was triggered by the rather Soviet system that has governed the city. Pretoria, like Moscow, had a finger in everything and accountability in very little. Low polls at local elections became offset by high dudgeon at public meetings and the growth of pressure groups. But the system hasn't worked. One only has to look around the city."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Leon Wessels To Succeed Defense Minister Malan—Defense Minister Magnus Malan "has patently outstayed his welcome at the Defence Department," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English in a page 6 editorial. "Malan is not a man for the new South Africa." BUSINESS DAY suggests Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leon Wessels, who is "a patriot who does not take refuge in patriotism," should succeed Malan. "Wessels was a verligte [enlightened] before it was the vogue, has a strong sense of the need for security and is the only top Nationalist prepared to apologise publicly for what was done under apartheid. It is a rare combination among the President's men; the only one who comes close to it is Foreign Minister Pik Botha."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Must 'Get Rid of' Magnus Malan—"Up to now there may well have been political reasons why State President F.W. de Klerk has felt himself unable to get rid of his Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan," notes the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 February. But those political considerations must "surely now be outweighed by the damage being done to De Klerk's efforts by the ongoing saga of the Civil Co-operation Bureau [CCB]: the now discredited and disbanded hit squad and dirty tricks department of the South African Defence Force." "It is not suggested that Malan had a personal hand in the plottings and dealings of the CCB. What is indeed possible is that the General was hoodwinked by people who ultimately reported to him."

Angola

Dos Santos—No African Effort on War 'Desirable'

MB2202201491 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1952 GMT 22 Feb 91

["From ANGOP's special correspondent"]

[Text] Libreville, 22 Feb—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Libreville on 22 February that at the moment no African initiative running parallel with Portuguese mediation would be desirable concerning the direct contacts under way between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for peace in Angola.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos was speaking to journalists at the end of an informal summit with Presidents Omar Bongo (Gabon), Denis Sassou-Nguesso (the Congo), and Pinto da Costa (Sao Tome and Principe).

"We think that any initiative running parallel with the current efforts being made by the Portuguese mediators would not be desirable," the Angolan head of state said. He justified his opinion by saying that Portuguese mediation is backed by the U.S. and USSR representatives.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that "a large number of participants in the process would only further complicate an issue that is already extremely complex." He expressed his desire to see those African countries that always supported the Angolan people in their liberation struggle and against the South African invaders, to support Portugal in its mediation efforts and to back the Angolan Government's initiatives and decisions concerning peace.

Turning to the issue of political change in Angola, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed that multipartyism would be proclaimed in Angola in April.

The Angolan head of state called on UNITA to comment as soon as possible on the Angolan Government-proposed date of 15 April for the signing of a cease-fire accord.

Savimbi Assesses Progress of Negotiations

AB2402220891 Abidjan Television Ivoirienne Network
in French 2030 GMT 24 Feb 91

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, by Levy Niamkey on 24 February in Abidjan, on the Angolan peace talks in Lisbon—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [introductory passage omitted] [Savimbi] What happened was that we had earlier worked on three documents: the 13 December 1990 Washington document, which contained six points; the 12 and 13 January 1991 document, which was worked out with Portuguese mediation, along with the Soviets and the Americans; and the summation of the five meetings we held during 1990 in Portugal.

So the Portuguese mediators sent all these documents to both the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and UNITA and asked us to go to Lisbon from 6 through 8 February 1991 to sign these documents. This does not mean signing a cease-fire or signing any permanent document, but it was to determine parameters for future discussions. Therefore, the Luanda government delegation arrived in Lisbon fully aware of what was to be done.

Unfortunately, the delegation led by Mr. Lopo do Nascimento stated that it had no mandate to sign the documents. I think that was the major reason for the failure of that meeting. But the communique, which we shall hand over to you, about the meeting with Portuguese, Soviet, and American mediation directly blames the Luanda government because in the three documents we worked out together with the MPLA, it was provided that the cease-fire would be linked to a date for elections. This is for two reasons. The first is that the United Nations has already agreed to send personnel to observe a cease-fire, then elections. The second is that it is necessary for countries that would contribute forces to know how long the UN forces will remain in Angola.

So, as the Luanda government has not been able to provide a date for elections, even the period during which elections would be held, we could not make any progress. Today, I think that we have already covered most of the issues. The only obstacle remaining to signing a cease-fire is a date for elections. That is why we believe that it is not too serious.

[Niamkey] One last question: What are your prospects today and how do you see the future?

[Savimbi] We see the future with a lot of optimism, because, as I said, there was a great gap between us and the MPLA. Today, only two points of contention remain. As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to sign a cease-fire, even today, as long as what we agreed upon in these three documents following several months of negotiations are respected. These two points are the cease-fire and the date for elections.

UNITA Man Blames Talks Failure on MPLA

MB2502084391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0530 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Text] General Tony da Costa Fernandes, UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] foreign minister, granted an interview to the BBC on Saturday [23 February]. The interview focused on the sixth round of peace talks held in Lisbon earlier this month.

Gen. Tony da Costa Fernandes once again blamed the failure of the talks on the strange demands made by the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party], thereby deviating from the documents that had previously been (?established) by Portugal, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

The UNITA foreign minister also said that Eduardo dos Santos recently visited Moscow to discuss the issue and that he was told he was responsible for the failure of the peace talks under way in Portugal. About [words indistinct] simply described it as frank, an expression used in the Soviet Union to signify that the sides failed to agree.

Asked whether UNITA would make concessions in the wake of the failure of the sixth round, Gen. Tony da Costa Fernandes said that UNITA is the side that has made most concessions so far, adding that the MPLA-PT must sign the three documents on the fundamental principles it had previously agreed on to ensure that the negotiation process will move forward.

KUP on Suspension of UN Relief Program

MB2402113291 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0930 GMT 24 Feb 91

[Station commentary: "The Puppet Luanda Regime Denies United Nations Aid to Famine-Stricken Angolans"]

[Text] (?What) the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] puppets are practicing in Angola is a crime against humanity. They deny international humanitarian relief organisations from aiding Angolan populations in serious difficulties and danger of death.

The United Nations managed to mobilise international public opinion to help the Angolan people in the light of the famine situation in the country. However, the MPLA puppets, bent on remaining in power even if this entails killing the people by starvation, continue to negatively respond to initiatives taken by humanity in support of Angola. What the MPLA puppets want is to liquidate Angolans in the central, southern and eastern parts of the country. There should not be any other fallacious argument because there is only one truth: The question of hunger in Angola is being used as a political weapon by the puppet Luanda regime. Who will accept this criminal situation to continue unpunished? There is need to take a position. The Angolan people must be saved and the Luanda regime, which is unpopular, corrupt and made up of thieves, should not be allowed to practise such criminal acts unpunished.

Democratic peoples of the world must know that the Angolan people are dealing with a dangerous regime typical of the Nazi and fascists, which does not understand the language of democratic and civilised peoples and prefers, instead, to kill the people which it claims to represent. There should neither be silence nor complacency toward this group of gangsters which has unleashed a reign of terror in Angola, killing peaceful

men, women and children. It is not wise that such a situation be allowed to continue. Measures have to be taken now. The Luanda Nazis and fascists have to be forced to accept that the starving Angolan people must be saved.

To the Angolan people and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] militants, this is yet another concrete proof to understand what the MPLA puppets really are. They neither understand nor accept the language of reason. They do not behave like Angolans. They are criminals, tribalists and regionalists.

What they want is very clear: It is to kill the population attached to UNITA. Since we do not accept this destiny, we have to strongly resist so that there will be survivors who will construct together with other Angolan patriots, the new nation, the new dignified and honoured country.

MPLA soldiers from the central, southern and eastern parts of the country are clearly seeing the policy of the MPLA puppets. They do not defend their interests, nor that of their families or region, let alone that of the whole country. As such, they have to participate in the overthrow of the MPLA puppets so that the country may be saved and that all Angolans do not starve to death. Instead, there has to be real democracy and freedom.

The world now has concrete proof of the MPLA puppets' criminal practise. They want the systematic genocide of the populations of the central, southern and eastern parts of the country. We have to speed up our victory in order to save all the Angolan people and guarantee national unity and the dignity of the Angolan people. We should not lose time. The puppet Luanda regime has to be removed from power immediately. This should be the order of the day: Throw out the puppet Luanda regime from the reigns of power.

Let us vote for UNITA so that it can lead the country. Our salvation is intimately linked to Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's victory to the country's highest office as the president of the republic. The men and women who will be deputies in the national assembly will have to be those of UNITA in order not to allow any more such anti-patriotic and irresponsible policies by the distasteful MPLA puppets who deserve neither respect nor trust.

FAPLA Reports UNITA Downs Aircraft

MB2302123691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Communique issued by FAPLA, People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, General Staff; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Based on facts, we have been calling the attention of the public to UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] intentions to continue the war. In fact, UNITA is not interested in the negotiating process [words indistinct] effective peace.

UNITA's renewed military and terrorist actions prove beyond all reasonable doubt the claims about the organization's macabre intentions to seize power by force of arms. At a time when efforts are being made to achieve peace, and particularly when Durao Barroso, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, said in Washington that there were perfect conditions to continue with the peace process in Angola, UNITA remains committed to war and continues to sow grief among the civilian population.

The FAPLA General Staff wishes to inform the public that in the past 48 hours UNITA carried out the following armed and terrorist actions:

On 22 February UNITA shot down an An-26 aircraft, using a Stinger missile. The aircraft was hit while taking off from Cazombo, in Moxico Province. A total of 37 civilians and three soldiers [words indistinct] were killed. The crew, which was [words indistinct] included Captain [name indistinct] Oliveira; copilot Lieutenant Gabriel Joaquim Rodrigues; Captain Jorge Carlos Ferreira; and Lieutenant Navigator Manuel dos Santos Ramos.

On the same day UNITA fired at an Alouette III helicopter east of Quela in Malanje Province. No [words indistinct] have been reported.

On 21 February UNITA shelled the outskirts of [words indistinct] using mortar fire. One civilian was killed and (?six) others wounded. [words indistinct] injuring one civilian.

On the same date [words indistinct] the bridge on [words indistinct] in Huambo Province.

Moreover, UNITA has continued to shell [words indistinct] using artillery.

UNITA Raid Thwarted

MB2402132091 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 24 Feb 91

[Text] On 22 February FAPLA units thwarted a UNITA attack on the Huambo military logistics base. Our correspondent Feliciano Zunda reports:

[Begin recording] As usual, the enemy's aim was to plunder goods earmarked for the gallant FAPLA combatants. This time, however, the enemy was forced to beat a hasty retreat due to the prompt response by FAPLA units stationed in the area. The enemy left three dead, an unspecified number of wounded, and large quantities of war materiel of South African and U.S. origin. FAPLA also captured large quantities of explosives with which the bandits intended to blow up buildings.

Reliable sources have told us that follow-up operations are in progress. Regrettably, a FAPLA soldier was killed and another one wounded in these operations.

It will be recalled that two days earlier UNITA attacked warehouses in the Cuca industrial area of the secretariat of state for social affairs, killing one person. The warehouses were used by the UN humanitarian relief program. [end recording]

UNITA Says MPLA Police Attack Village

MB2502085991 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0535 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Text] Agents of the Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola have been attacking civilian [words indistinct] in Huambo Province.

Our newsdesk has just received a report that a special group of MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] secret police led by those murderers, (Abreu Conha) and Lucas, attacked Mama village some 12 km from Cahala. At least one person was killed and many people were injured. Our report says that the deceased was a 10-year-old child called Berto who was born in Cassuco.

During that attack, the MPLA-PT secret police agents abducted the following people: Avelino Calima, Angelino Sapa-Pelo, and Jose Casimiro. This cowardly attack has been widely condemned by the civilian population in the area.

Lesotho

Government Urges Iraq To Leave Kuwait

MB2402063991 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Feb 91

[Text] The Government of Lesotho is gravely concerned about the nonobservance by Iraq of the deadline for unconditional and complete withdrawal from Kuwait as set by the multinational coalition operating under the mandate of the United Nations Security Council.

The Lesotho Government is equally concerned that the initiative by President Gorbachev to persuade Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait has not been crowned with success. Since the beginning of the Gulf crisis the Government of Lesotho has joined the peace-loving community of nations in repeatedly and consistently calling on Iraq to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council to withdraw from Kuwait and allow the long-suffering people of that country to regain their sovereign nationhood and rebuild their country.

The Government of Lesotho urges President Saddam Husayn to immediately comply with the Security Council resolutions in order to avert any more unnecessary suffering and hardship to the people of Iraq and Kuwait.

Unconditional implementation of the Security Council resolutions is the only guaranteed means by which peace and security can be restored in the Gulf region.

Mozambique

Guebuza Criticizes Renamo View of Rome Accord

MB2302182091 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Report from Beira city by Tome Igrije]

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza, who has been leading the Mozambican teams to the Rome peace talks, revealed in Beira, the capital of Sofala Province yesterday that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has hurt the Mozambican and Zimbabwean Governments with its allegation that the Maputo and Harare authorities are violating the partial Rome accord signed on 1 December 1990.

Minister Armando Guebuza said this at a meeting with managers of enterprises controlled by the Transport and Communications Ministry. He disclosed that Renamo's new interpretation of the Rome accord is causing difficulties.

[Begin Guebuza recording] The biggest difficulty at the moment is the fact that Renamo is not interpreting the document under the terms it signed and in the way the other interested sides saw and interpreted it. The Rome accord establishes that the Beira Corridor must not be attacked and that the corridor is between Beira Harbor and Machipanda. It comprises everything along the line. Renamo's interpretation, however, includes intermittent lines. In other words, certain places must be skipped. What we regard as parts of the corridor are not parts of the corridor to them, and there are points that we both see as parts of the corridor.

For instance, Renamo does not perceive certain towns as parts of the corridor. Renamo does not regard Chimoio city's airstrip as part of the corridor. [end recording]

Minister Armando Guebuza said that the Mozambican Government is certain it has not violated the accord and added that the Joint Verification Commission [CCV] will investigate the accuracy of Renamo's claims.

The Mozambican minister of transport and communications questioned Renamo's interpretation of the Chimoio airstrip's position inside or outside of the Beira Corridor. He noted that the CCV itself uses that airstrip when it travels to Chimoio.

[Begin Guebuza recording] If the Chimoio airstrip falls outside of the Corridor, how is the CCV going to work in Chimoio if it cannot use the airstrip? That would mean that the CCV would tacitly be violating the letter and spirit of the accord [words indistinct] without authorization. It would have to request permission to do it. Thus,

it would not work [words indistinct]; therefore, there is a problem of understanding here. We must work with Renamo to overcome it.

There is another problem that must be resolved: We have created the CCV. The CCV's duty is to verify the implementation of the Rome accord, which basically states that Zimbabwean forces must be confined to the Beira and Limpopo corridors; that the Zimbabwean troops do not take part in offensive operations against Renamo; that Renamo will not attack Zimbabwean troops; and that Renamo will not attack the corridors. This is what the Rome accord states. It is as simple as that. To our great surprise, we have learned from the international media that Renamo believes the government has violated the Rome accord. [end recording]

Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza, who is also a member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Political Bureau, said that Renamo is searching for reasons to continue the war in the country. However, he noted that, despite this situation that has been caused by Renamo, the Mozambican Government will continue seeking ways to achieve understanding and peace in Mozambique.

Minister Armando Guebuza said that there are people inside Renamo itself who are interested in a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Renamo Seeking 'Pretexts' To Continue Violence

MB2302184491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Text] Commenting in Maputo on Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] allegations, Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi said that Renamo is constantly looking for pretexts to continue violence in the country.

Foreign Minister Mocumbi said this shortly before leaving the Mozambican capital for Addis Ababa, where he will attend an OAU meeting.

Official Says No Political Prisoners Being Held

MB2402114791 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 24 Feb 91

[Text] State Inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa has said that at present Mozambique has no political prisoners being held in the country's jails. In an interview with the DOMINGO newspaper, Raimundo Pachinuapa said that all political prisoners have either been granted amnesty or pardoned.

He added that those being held in jail are prisoners of war who have been captured while on espionage missions in the service of interests different than those of the nation.

Asked to comment on the alleged involvement of several officials in corruption, Pachinuapa said that his department has not yet received any concrete report of corruption involving state officials.

War-Needy Face Food Shortage in Maputo Province

MB2302194891 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Text] The Emergency Program's food aid plan for people in Maputo Province has over the last two years shown a reduced ability to deal with people in need. The inaccuracy of general numbers of people in need of emergency aid is considered to be the main cause of this problem.

According to official figures, 85,000 people need emergency aid in Maputo Province. In reality, though, the Department for the Prevention and Struggle Against Natural Disasters has been giving food aid to 186,000 people in need.

Statistical data show that the province needs 12,000 tonnes of corn per year to feed the displaced people.

War-Related Activities Reported for 18-24 Feb

MB2402062491

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 18-24 February on activities relating to Mozambique's internal conflict. Items are listed by province. Source follows each item. Cabo Delgado

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "armed bandits" stole some 400 sheep and some 45 cows in the area of (Micuari), in Montepuez District, last year. In raids on the area, the "criminals" sabotaged electrical generators and pumps and stole food from a local private farmer. The losses caused by the "armed bandits" are estimated at 300 million meticals. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Feb 91)

There was a high increase of war-displaced and war-affected people in Cabo Delgado Province last year. More than 40,000 war-displaced people were registered in the province in 1989. The number rose to 112,000 in 1990. Similarly, more than 176,000 war-affected people were registered in the province in 1989. The number rose to 243,000 in 1990. The number of war-displaced and war-affected people decreased in some districts. Most war-displaced and war-affected people came from the southern districts, Montepuez, Namuno, and Balama. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Feb 91) Gaza

About 400 hectares of land have just been distributed to 293 war-displaced families in Bilene District as part of the emergency program. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Feb 91)

Renamo "armed bandits murdered" 390 people in different parts of Bilene District last year. The "criminals"

also burned more than 300 civilian houses, four shops, and three primary schools. As a result of their actions, 2,000 people in the district were displaced and are now experiencing difficult conditions. Official sources in Bilene said that efforts are under way to assist the displaced people through the distribution of land holdings. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Feb 91) Maputo

Renamo "armed bandits murdered" five teachers, one pupil, and one Ministry of Education employee in attacks on different parts of the province during the second half of 1990. A report from the provincial education directorate in Maputo also revealed that there are 19 makeshift schools in the province due to the "armed bandits' acts of destabilization." According to the report, by the end of the 1990 academic year more than 17,000 pupils and 350 teachers were facing hardship because of the war. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 18 Feb 91)

A Mozambique Railroad [CFM] worker was wounded when Renamo "armed bandits" ambushed a cargo train between Ressano Garcia and Maputo on 18 February. The ambush occurred at kilometer 64 in the Chanculo area. Up until the afternoon of 18 February the locomotive was still burning, but there was no derailment. According to Alexandre Zineira, executive director of CFM-South, traffic along this line will be back to normal by 19 February. According to the source, the "armed bandits" also ambushed another goods train near Penga station, near [place indistinct], on 18 February. One person was wounded. The train did not have to stop. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Feb 91)

Renamo "armed bandits" have ambushed a CFM-South goods train traveling on the Ressano Garcia-Maputo line. According to Engineer Joao Azinheira, CFM Executive Director, there were neither deaths nor considerable material losses. The ambush took place at the 17 km marker, between Chanculo and Movene. This is the third attack by Renamo "armed bandits" on the same line in less than two weeks. Two attacks took place on 18 February in which two people were seriously wounded and a locomotive was destroyed. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Feb 91)

Renamo "armed bandits" carried out a sabotage operation 10 km from the South African border when they loosened the rails of the Ressano Garcia-Maputo railroad line. The executive director of CFM-South told Radio Mozambique that the sabotage was detected at about 1230 by the crew of a cargo train traveling toward Maputo. The crew was able to put the train in reverse and avoid the sabotaged portion of the railroad. There were no human or material losses. CFM-South's executive director also reported that traffic along the Maputo-Ressano Garcia railroad has returned to normal after a brief interruption caused by the sabotage. Our source

also disclosed that another act of sabotage was detected on the Limpopo railroad this afternoon. Fifty meters of sleepers were burned between Manhica and Magude. Rail traffic has been suspended, and work is under way to repair the railroad. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Feb 91) Nampula

In Mogovolas District, due to the war, only about half of the schools that existed in 1983 remain operational. Radio Mozambique reported that out of 100 schools that existed in the district, only 59 are still operating. The Mogovolas district government has pointed out that schools are the third favorite target of the Renamo "armed bandits" after villages and livestock. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Feb 91)

Renamo "armed bandits" kidnapped 86 people during attacks on the Muecate district capital and the Imala administrative post. In these attacks, the "criminals" burned 210 houses and looted much of the people's property. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Feb 91)

In 1990, Renamo "armed bandits murdered" five people and abducted 40 others in various locations of Angoche District. During the attacks, the "criminals" burned more than 200 peasants' houses, 12 schools, and the building belonging to the party. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 Feb 91) Niassa

By the end of 1990, more than 400 war-displaced people and returnees from "armed bandit captivity" were registered in Muembe District. This was revealed by Francisco Mause, district representative of the Department

for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters in Muembe. He said most of war-displaced people come from Malawi and Tanzania. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Feb 91) Sofala

Renamo "armed bandits" abducted five people in the Nhangumbe ward of Marromeu District in early February. During the attack the "criminals" burned three houses and plundered assorted goods from the people. The secretary of Nhangumbe ward said that the fast intervention of the Mozambique Armed Forces forced the "bandits" to beat a hasty retreat. He added that this has been the second attack on Nhangumbe since last year. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 18 Feb 91)

Beira Frelimo Committee Details 1990 Activities

MB2402114091 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Committee in Beira city last year enrolled nearly 2,000 members compared to the 52,000 members that had been planned.

A report to the fourth session of the city's party committee, which ended yesterday, says that 39 party cells were established in residential areas and enterprises, and that party membership fees collected in 1990 amounted to about 3.2 million meticals.

Three party cells were reorganized in 1990. The cells had been inactive because members of their secretariats abandoned their posts. Seven party cells were closed in seven enterprises which were sold to new proprietors. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Rebel Factions Leave For Freetown Peace Talks

AB2102185291 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] Two separate delegations from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, INPFL, left Monrovia yesterday for Freetown, Sierra Leone, for consultations with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] executive secretary, Dr. Abass Bundu. Also traveling with the two delegations is the special representative designate to Liberia of the ECOWAS secretary general, Ambassador Joshua Iroha.

Ambassador Iroha told ELBC News shortly before departure that at the end of the recent Lome cease-fire summit, both the National Patriotic Front of Liberia and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia indicated their desire to express their views on the organization of the all-Liberia conference next month in Monrovia.

It was based upon this that the two former warring factions were invited by Dr. Abass Bundu for consultations in Freetown. Ambassador Iroha confirmed that the all-Liberia conference will be held under the auspices of ECOWAS as contained in the peace plan. The NPFL delegation is headed by counsellor Laveli Supuwood and includes Mr. (Nyandwe Mokomona) and Dr. (Joseph Makintel). The INPFL delegation is headed by Brigadier General Prince Johnson and includes Dr. Peter Naka and Mr. Leslie Green. The consultations are expected to begin today.

Meanwhile, the head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia's delegation to the Freetown consultations, counsellor Laveli Supuwood, has confirmed that the NPFL will participate in the all-party conference scheduled for next month in Monrovia under the auspices of ECOWAS. Counsellor Supuwood made the disclosure in an interview with ELBC News shortly before departure for Freetown.

Johnson: 'No Sign of Progress'

AB2202205291 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT
22 Feb 91

[Text] Freetown, Feb 22 (AFP)—Talks between rival Liberian rebel factions ended abruptly Thursday with "no sign of progress" ahead of a national conference March 15 to choose an interim government, guerrilla chief Prince Johnson said Friday.

Mr. Johnson, leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he had refused to sign proposals put forward by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) delegation.

NPFL delegation leader Laveli Supuwood said Thursday that the four hours of talks had resulted in "some amount of progress."

Mr. Johnson said the meeting, called by Mr. Taylor but which he did not attend, had been unnecessary and not in accordance with a ceasefire agreement the two men signed last week in the Togolese capital Lome. Along with Army Chief Hezekiah Bowen representing government troops, the two leaders signed an agreement to confine their forces to certain areas and ultimately to disarm when a new government was in place.

Mr. Johnson said the NPFL went into Thursday's talks with a five-point plan, part of which proposed that a future parliament should have two representatives from each of Liberia's 13 counties, five seats for each of the three warring factions and two seats each for the country's six political parties. Interest groups such as churches and business organizations could also hold one seat each.

"I cannot sign such proposals because Taylor occupies 12 counties out of the 13 and with the five seats allocated to him then he will certainly dominate the legislature," Mr. Johnson said.

The NPFL's plan to nominate either Charles Taylor or someone else from the NPFL as interim president was unacceptable, he said. The position should go to a prominent Liberian who had not been involved in any fighting.

Charles Taylor whose NPFL launched a rebellion to topple former president Samuel Doe in December 1989, has said he considered himself a suitable candidate for interim president.

AFL's Bowen Urges Cooperation With ECOMOG

AB2102204891 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] The chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], Lieutenant General Hezekiah Bowen, is calling on the National Patriotic Front and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia to cooperate with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] for the successful implementation of the Lome cease-fire agreement. In reaffirming the AFL's commitment to the ECOWAS peace plan for Liberia, Lt. Gen. Bowen said the AFL is prepared to work with ECOMOG for the restoration of peace and the effective implementation of the Lome cease-fire accord.

The AFL chief of staff, who was speaking to the AFL press yesterday shortly upon arrival from Lome where he attended the ECOWAS-sponsored summit, reiterated the AFL's support for the Interim Government of National Unity. A press release states he called on all AFL soldiers to remain loyal to the policies of government.

Taylor Told To Abandon Presidential Ambition

AB2102203091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Mr. Charles Taylor, has been told to abandon his ambition to become president. In making the appeal, the executive secretary of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], Dr. Abass Bundu, called on the pretender to cooperate with the interim government and the ECOWAS peace plan.

The plan, among other things, calls for a cease-fire and the formation of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and the convening of an all-party conference for the formation of a broad-based interim government to be headed by an individual who is not head of any of the warring factions. Such an individual will not be eligible to contest in the October general elections.

Following the signing of the cease-fire accord, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia's leader reiterated his intention to become president of the interim government. The president of Burkina Faso, Captain Blaise Compaore, a main supporter of Mr. Taylor, however, threatened to withdraw support if Mr. Taylor contravened the Lome cease-fire agreement.

The leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front, Brigadier General Prince Johnson, also called on Mr. Taylor to abandon his ambition to become president.

NPFL Welcomes Recall of ECOMOG Commander

AB2302211491 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Text] Latest reports (?reaching us) say the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, is being recalled because he has been stepping beyond the bounds of his peacekeeping mission to Liberia. Although he is being replaced by another Nigerian general, reports say the fact that Gen. Dogonyaro is being replaced clearly (?shows) that he has been doing more harm than good to the peacekeeping efforts in Liberia.

Recently, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] welcomed the announcement recalling Gen. Dogonyaro. The National Patriotic Front said that the decision to recall and replace Gen. Dogonyaro is a step in the right direction. Gen. Dogonyaro is being replaced by another Nigerian general, Rufus Modipe Kupolati. Gen. Kupolati is a member of the Supreme Military Council of Nigeria. He once led a contingent of African peace-keeping force to war-torn Chad a few years ago.

NPFL Said To Train Dissidents To Destablize

AB2302210891 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Text] A local daily, THE INQUIRER, yesterday quoted reports that over 700 dissidents from several West African countries have been trained by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. According to the report, the dissidents have been trained to destabilize their various governments, which include Sierra Leone and The Gambia. The West African dissidents are said to be undergoing intensive military training in Sanimaba in Bong County, Liberia. Ghanaians and Burkinabes are also said to be involved.

According to THE INQUIRER, a spokesman of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] has confirmed the information. ECOWAS is said to have alerted the respective countries concerned.

NPFL To Establish Court-Martial Board

AB2302214591 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Text] The National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly Government is to shortly establish a military court-martial board to try any military personnel engaged in the harassment and intimidation of peaceful citizens in the country.

Announcing this yesterday at the first regular press briefing in Gbarnga, the press secretary to the president, (Gatuah Yamento), said the decision to establish a court-martial board in the country was reached on Wednesday [20 February] at the meeting President Charles Gankay Taylor had with all special forces. The president is calling on all citizens in the country to report to him, through the Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs, any acts of harassment or intimidation on the part of any NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] soldier or group of soldiers.

Mr. (Yemento) informed the press that such a move was in keeping with President Taylor's desire to ensure free movement and free expression of citizens in Liberia as well as to maintain a cordial civilian-military relationship among the people. The president, who is commander in chief of the NPFL, is to shortly appoint individuals to the court-martial board.

During the meeting with special forces, it was resolved that a special armed forces hour program be established on national radio and television to help educate soldiers on military-civilian relations. In support of the free press in Liberia, the president has also appointed a committee on local media and the press to be chaired by the minister of posts and telecommunications, Mr. Johnson Richardson. The committee, according to (Mr. Yamento), will receive and act upon all matters relating to the maintenance of an effective press freedom in the country.

President Taylor also briefed the special forces and staff of ministries on the results of the just-ended peace-keeping meeting held in Lome, Togo to review the cease-fire agreement he signed, an agreement which (also calls) for a national conference on March 15.

NPFL Rebels Kill Former Defense Minister

*AB2102155091 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT
21 Feb 91*

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 21 (AFP)—Major-General Gray Allison, Liberia's former defense minister convicted in August 1990 of ritual murder, was shot dead by rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL), a witness said. The witness, who asked not to be identified, told journalists late Tuesday that Gen. Allison was shot by firing squad at the maximum inland prison Camp Belle Yella where he was being held awaiting a possible reprieve on his death sentence.

Gen. Allison, his wife Angeline Watta and several accomplices, had been convicted for carrying out the March 31 murder of police private Melvin Pyne which the general thought would empower him to topple the government of the late president Samuel Doe. Independent sources said his wife was killed by rival rebels of Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) on their Caldwell base outside Monrovia. Mr. Johnson's forces tortured to death Mr. Doe last September.

Nigeria

Government Welcomes Soviet Proposal on Gulf War

*AB2302170191 Dakar PANA in English 1626 GMT
23 Feb 91*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Lagos, 23 Feb (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria Saturday welcomed the Soviet proposal to end the Gulf war, saying that it promised an opportunity for negotiated settlement.

In an official statement in Lagos the Nigerian Government said: It is encouraging that all parties to the crisis are giving careful consideration to the proposal, as offering an opening for serious consultation and negotiation, which it is hoped, will lead, even at this critical stage of the conflict, to its peaceful resolution."

The nation expressed the hope that the on-going efforts for peace will be further pursued to end the suffering of the people of the area and stop further damage to the environment."

The government said that Nigeria would continue its efforts in search of peaceful resolution of the crisis and other problems in the region as a whole.

The essential element of the 8-point proposal requires that Iraq unconditionally withdraw from Kuwait, beginning two days after a cease-fire. The withdrawal is to take place within a fixed time frame. However, U.S. President George Bush has given Iraq till 1700 GMT Saturday (today) to begin a large scale withdrawal from Kuwait or face a possible massive ground assault.

Chad's Deby Arrives For Talks With Babangida

*AB2402085091 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 23 Feb 91*

[Text] Nigeria and Chad have begun talks on issues of common interest. The discussions followed the arrival in Lagos today of the Chadian leader, President Idriss Deby, on a two-day official visit to Nigeria. President Deby was received at Murtala Muhammed Airport by General Ibrahim Babangida and top government officials. The Chadian leader, who was given a 21-gun salute, later inspected a guard of honor. President Deby will leave Lagos for home tomorrow.

Babangida Speaks at Reception

*AB2402112491 Dakar PANA in English 1049 GMT
24 Feb 91*

[Text] Lagos, 24 FEB (NANA/PANA)—President Ibrahim Babangida on Saturday in Lagos paid tribute to the new Chadian leader, Idriss Deby, for the positive actions he had taken so far since coming to power to heal the wounds of war and restore peace and harmony to his country. Speaking at an official reception in honour of the Chadian leader at State House, shortly after his arrival on a two-day state visit to Nigeria, Babangida said that since Deby assumed office, Nigeria had followed keenly his pronouncements and actions. Your libertarian concern and quest for the restoration of the rights of the Chadians, he noted, were made evident by your freeing of political prisoners.

The president commended the Chadian leader's commitment to upholding the human rights of all Chadians, adding that as a patriot and selfless leader of Chad, we are confident that you will heal the wounds of war and bring peace and harmony to your country. He said Nigeria also welcomed Deby's announced plan to work out a multi-party democratic system of government in Chad, which according to him, reflected the trend, not only in the continent but also in the world. He told Deby that Nigeria was already under-going a transition-to-civil-rule programme that would usher in a democratic system of government in 1992.

Babangida remarked that the bond of history, culture and ethnicity linking Nigeria and Chad as neighbours, despite colonial intervention, formed the bedrock of their joint endeavours and shared aspiration. He expressed the hope that the visit would be used to further cement the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Responding, the Chadian leader said Nigeria occupied a special place of honour in the annals of history of Chad,

adding that the government and people held a debt of gratitude to Nigeria for its assistance in various fields. He gave an assurance that Chad would honour its commitment to good neighbourliness with Nigeria, saying he would use the visit to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The Chadian leader was accompanied by the minister of information and culture, Nadjita Beassoumal; the minister of external affairs, Soungui Ahmad; planning and cooperation minister, Hassan Kittir; works and transport minister, Mahamout Mahamout; and the minister of agriculture, Alingue Bawoyeu.

Deby, Babangida Issue Communiqué

*AB2402141691 Dakar PANA in English 1340 GMT
24 Feb 91*

[Text] Lagos, 24 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria and Chad have agreed to encourage their respective economic operations to explore economic opportunities, including participation in trade fairs in each other's country. In a joint communiqué signed Sunday by Presidents Ibrahim Babangida and Idriss Deby, at the end of the Chadian leader's two-day visit to Nigeria, both leaders directed the Nigeria-Chad Joint Commission to meet regularly to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries.

On African issues, the two leaders welcomed the Lome decision of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Standing Mediation Committee on the Liberian conflict and asked the warring parties to observe the ceasefire and cooperate with ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in the search for peace in Liberia.

Both presidents noted that unfolding developments in South Africa and the statement of intent to remove major pillars of apartheid by the country's President Frederik de Klerk. They urged the South African authorities to back up their statements with action through removal of all obstacles that hinder the attainment of a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa. The two leaders reiterated the call on the international community to maintain all sanctions on South Africa until the attainment of a truly democratic, non-racial and just society in the country.

They also expressed concern at the continuing economic decline of many African countries, in spite of having in place economic adjustment policies, and blamed the situation on low commodity prices and the crushing debt burden. They, therefore, called on creditor countries to cancel the debt of Least Developed Countries and, in addition, urged the developed countries to increase capital in-flow to Africa to return the continent to the path of growth and development. The two leaders called on African countries to increase economic cooperation among themselves in order to speed up economic reintegration of the continent.

On the Gulf conflict, they urged Iraq to comply with all relevant UN resolutions, to enable Kuwait to regain its sovereignty. The two leaders also reiterated their support for an international peace conference that would find lasting solutions to all aspects of the Middle East conflict.

On environment matters, the two leaders appealed to the international community to extend assistance to developing countries to deal with serious environmental problems such as deforestation, desertification, coastal and land erosion, as well as oil spillage.

Deby Concludes Visit, Departs

*AB2402142091 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT
24 Feb 91*

[Text] Lagos, Feb 24 (AFP)—The Chadian President, Colonel Idriss Deby, left here Sunday at the end of a 24-hour working visit to Nigeria, an official source stated in the Nigerian capital. During the visit, in which he was accompanied by seven [as received] ministers and other top government officials, Colonel Deby discussed with his Nigerian counterpart, General Ibrahim Babangida, the strengthening of bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy and security, the source said. The two leaders also discussed other issues relating to the continent and other regions of the world, particularly the Gulf, concluded the same source. It was President Deby's first visit to Nigeria, Chad's neighbor, since he came to power by ousting ex-president Hissein Habre in a coup last December, a source recalled.

Babangida on 'Solid' Base Before Civilian Rule

*AB2402124091 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] The Federal Government has reiterated its commitment to evolve a solid social, economic, and political base for the attainment of self-sufficiency and self-reliance before handing over to a civilian regime. President Ibrahim Babangida stated this in Lagos in a message to the opening session of the Catholic Bishops Conference of Nigeria. General Babangida said the task of nation building was a process and cooperative affair which required the combined efforts of the government, individuals, religious leaders, and other opinion leaders. He stressed the need for the evolution of the Nigerian man to place the good name of his nation uppermost in his mind.

The president hoped that with the cooperation of all and sundry, the abundant human and material resources of the nation could be fully exploited to ensure a virile and stable economy. He asked the bishops to strive to come out with recommendations for the promotion of authentic national pride, which is the theme of this year's conference. Gen. Babangida's message was read by the chief of Army Administration, Brigadier (Edward Ulunya).

UN Official Views Impact of Gulf War in Africa

AB2002210291 Dakar PANA in English 1757 GMT
20 Feb 91

["Special Report" by Zormelo]

[Text] Lagos, 20 Feb. (PANA)—The Gulf war, already affecting Africa's economic performance, will leave the continent economically weak for a long time, according to the executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Prof. Adebayo Adedeji.

Regardless of the outcome (of the war), it is going to be a much different world from the one before January 17 when the war broke out in the Gulf, Adedeji said. There is no corner of the earth that has not been and will not be affected for months and years to come, he added.

Giving a lecture on the Gulf crisis and the world economy recently in Lagos, Adedeji said there was a possibility of a global depression almost as severe as the great depression of the 1930s. In such circumstances, one shudders to think of the impact on developing countries generally and sub-Saharan Africa countries in particular, he said.

Adedeji asserted that African countries, particularly the least developed ones, face very difficult days and months ahead. He said this was because no special assistance programme has been put forward by the donor community to help the fragile and crisis-ridden African economies.

The collapse of the commodity markets will be more severe. Export earnings will dwindle to a fraction of the 1990 level and human costs will become unbearable, the ECA executive secretary predicted. One of these falling commodity markets has been that of oil itself.

Quite understandably, members of OPEC believe that they are being poorly rewarded for guaranteeing adequate oil supplies to the West to compensate for the absence of crude from Iraq and Kuwait. They fear that this oil is being stock-piled by the industrialized nations whose stocks are already at a nine-year high and will flood back into the market after the war, sending oil prices sharply lower, he said.

If the present trend continues, Adedeji said, oil prices may fall to as low as 10 dollars per barrel or even less in the second quarter of 1991.

According to estimates, 60 percent of oil produced in the world is consumed by the industrialized countries which produce less than 30 percent of their oil needs. More than half of the total world's oil reserves lie in the Gulf. Although oil importing African countries are marginal consumers of oil, their oil bill is significant enough, relative to their total exports and general financial resources, Adedeji said.

So what does the future hold for Africa in the present circumstances?

At a memorial lecture for the late Nigerian head of state, Gen. Murtala Mohammed, given on the same day Adedeji delivered his speech, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida urged African countries to prepare for a new world order, perhaps more frightening and ominous than what we saw during the Cold War era. The present state of affairs, Babangida said, makes it imperative for Africa to quickly translate our dreams of dynamic cooperation among African and South-South countries into reality.

And, according to Adedeji, Africa should rise up to the challenges of the new geo-political set-up that will emerge after the Gulf war if it is to avoid further marginalization both economically and politically.

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